

CONVENTION TODAY.

Pennsylvania Republicans Meet In Harrisburg to Name a Ticket.

ELKIN IS LIKELY BEATEN.

Indications Were Last Night That Pennypacker Would Be Chosen. Watres Practically Out of It, as His Delegates Joined Quay Caucus.

Harrisburg, June 11.—The Republican state convention convenes here today. Following was the situation last night:

Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Philadelphia, will probably be the nominee for governor.

Ex-State Senator William M. Brown, of New Castle, will be nominated for lieutenant governor.

Major Isaac B. Brown, of Erie, will be the candidate for secretary of internal affairs.

Senator Quay expected to succeed General Frank Reeder, of Easton, as chairman of the Republican state committee and conduct the campaign this fall.

Attorney General John P. Elkin, of Indiana, was still battling for the nomination for governor, but his most sanguine adherents coincided Pennypacker's nomination. Elkin said last night he would stay in the fight to the finish and that his name would surely be presented at the convention.

Watres Men at Quay Caucus.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Watres, of Scranton, practically took himself out of the contest when his delegates participated in last night's caucus held by the Pennypacker managers. Watres' name will also go before the convention, and the indications are that he will poll about 25 of the 358 votes in the gathering.

Should Judge Pennypacker be the nominee it will be a great victory for Senators Quay and Penrose and Insurance Commissioner Durham. They have led his forces all through the fight and have always predicted he would be nominated.

Attorney General Elkin directed his own campaign, assisted by Governor Stone, Secretary of the Commonwealth Grist, State Chairman Reeder and other members of the state administration. Elkin was formerly one of Quay's chief lieutenants, and when he became a candidate for governor last winter it was thought he was the choice of Senator Quay.

Elkin Declined Quay's Advice.

The senator issued a statement about two months ago advising against Elkin's candidacy on the ground that his nomination would weaken the congressional and legislative tickets in the fall campaign. Elkin declined to accept Quay's advice and withdrew. The result was Quay took up Pennypacker, and the fight has since been raging between the two factions in every county in Pennsylvania.

Pennypacker is backed by the 86 delegates from Philadelphia. Elkin had a majority of the delegates outside of Philadelphia. Watres is backed by the eight delegates from his home county of Lackawanna.

The meeting of the state committee to prepare the roll of delegates yesterday afternoon showed that there exists an unexpected bitterness between the leaders of the rival factions.

Elkin, however, is pledged in his speeches during his campaign to stand by the ticket, and it is naturally expected that his adherents will do likewise.

Penrose and Sibley to Be Chairmen.

Both Pennypacker and Elkin delegates held caucuses last night to agree upon a plan of action for the convention. The Watres delegates attended the Pennypacker caucus. Senator Quay made a brief speech nominating Senator Penrose for temporary chairman of the convention.

"I congratulate the state of Pennsylvania on the happy consummation and result of the fierce struggle of the last six weeks," said Mr. Quay. "It is a struggle which produced a reorganization which will reunite the Republicans of Pennsylvania. The result will break all factional lines and promote the nomination of a ticket which will have a majority of a quarter of a million of the electors in November next. The result of the caucus tonight denotes the result of the convention tomorrow."

Congressman Joseph C. Sibley, of Franklin, was selected for permanent chairman.

Seven Alleghenians With Quay.

The Pennypacker-Watres caucus was attended by 206 delegates, 180 being necessary to control the convention. Among the delegates present were seven from Allegheny and one from Crawford, Armstrong, Clarion, Mercer, Elk, Chester and Tioga, all of whom were counted in the Elkin column.

Three delegates from Lehigh, five from Luzerne, three from Northumberland and three from Lycoming

were present. The delegates from Mercer, Tioga, Armstrong, Chester and Northumberland were instructed for Elkin. A solid delegation from Philadelphia was also present.

Colonel B. Frank Gillespie, of Bucks county, presided. Colonel Gillespie was a candidate for state chairman against Senator Quay in the memorable contest of 1895, which ended in victory for the senator. He has since become an adherent of the senator and will vote in today's convention for Pennypacker.

The Elkinites claimed 189 delegates participated in their caucus. In their list they counted the four Northumberland delegates. If their figures are correct then Elkin's nomination is assured. There was doubt, however, as to the reliability of their count, as it was alleged several persons answered the roll call to the names of delegates not present.

It was decided to make a fight in the convention against the report of the committee on contests of the state committee unseating the delegates in the First Luzerne and Fourth Schuylkill districts. General Reeder was agreed upon as a candidate for temporary chairman. No contest will be made against Congressman Sibley for permanent chairman.

Mr. Elkin was called before the caucus and made a speech. He said that 18 months ago he submitted his candidacy to the people of Pennsylvania. At the same time he conferred with Senator Quay. In 17 counties where he was able to place his candidacy directly before the people he won in each and every instance. In every contest, with a few exceptions, where the delegates were selected by the district delegat system, he also won.

Mr. Elkin thanked his friends for the support which they have given him in the fight in today's convention. He will go on the floor as a substitute for one of the Indiana delegates to lead his forces. Senators Quay and Penrose are also delegates.

Elkin, Reeder and Quay Quarreled.

"The bitterness between the leaders of the Pennypacker and Elkin factions cropped out several times during the meeting of the Republican state committee yesterday afternoon to prepare the roll of delegates and select the temporary officers of today's state convention.

Senator Quay, the leader of the Pennypacker forces, and Attorney General Elkin, who was in personal command of his adherents, shook their fingers in each other's faces and threatened political reprisals if each was not given fair treatment in the disposition of the contested seats in the convention.

State Chairman Reeder accused Senator Quay of making a deliberate misstatement and the senator instantly replied that this was an insult which he resented. The vote on two propositions showed that the Pennypacker forces had a decisive majority in the committee.

SHAM ATTACKS ON COASTS.

Navy Preparing For Tests of Our Defenses—Squadrons to Act as In War.

Washington, June 11.—After several years of almost entirely theoretical work, the general board of the navy is now prepared to demonstrate by practical test the soundness of its theories. Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper has been placed "in charge of the preparation for war of the district extending from Chatham Light, Cape Cod, to Barnegat Light, New Jersey." Rear Admiral Kempf has been given duty of a similar character on the Pacific coast. These two officers will follow out the plans of the board by placing the defenses of the coast which come under the control of the navy in condition best to withstand a mimic attack of a foreign fleet, simulated by the North Atlantic fleet on the one side and the North Pacific squadron on the other.

An opportunity will be afforded to test the efficacy of the defense of the Atlantic coast of New England by the approaching manoeuvres at Newport, when the vessels of the squadron will make an attempt to land a force of marines and bluejackets on a presumably foreign shore.

FOUR KILLED BY TORNADO.

Two Persons Carried Nearly Half Mile—Damage Done in Minnesota.

Ulen, Minn., June 11.—A tornado formed five miles west of this place between 4 and 5 o'clock Monday afternoon and swept over an area one-half mile wide and probably 20 miles long. It took a southeasterly course, demolishing farm buildings, killing four persons and injuring many more. At Voss Postoffice Mrs. O. Berg was killed and her home demolished. Four miles north of here three members of the family of Andrew Florim were instantly killed and one other was so badly injured that he may die. Reports from various sections are to the effect that many persons were badly injured.

Near Atlanta, Ole Johnson Beeng and his son were picked up and carried nearly half a mile by the storm. Both escaped with bruises. The Norwegian Lutheran church at Atlanta was razed. Hundreds of head of stock were killed.

SAW THE PRESIDENT

Hanna Then Talked of Burton's Charges—Believed Nothing to It.

DECLARED WHOLE THING ABSURD

Civil Service Commission Failed to Find Violation of Law—He Sent Message Asking Compromise, but Mistake Made It Thought a Fake.

Washington, June 11.—Senator Hanna had a long conference with the president yesterday. At the conclusion of the interview he talked freely regarding the published intention of Mr. Burton, of Ohio, to withdraw from the race for congress, owing to the fact that he had not been permitted to name the chairman of the district committee.

"I do not want to criticize Mr. Burton," said the senator, "but I do not believe his charges are well founded, nor do I want to make that subject a national matter. The whole thing is absurd."

Mistake in Message He Sent.

Senator Hanna declared that Mr. Burton never spoke to him about the matter of having a candidate of his own until last Friday morning. The election was to take place at 2 o'clock that afternoon and Senator Hanna said he sent a telegram to Cleveland asking that a compromise be effected, if possible.

"A mistake in transmission made the initials in the dispatch incorrect," continued Mr. Hanna, "and the message was regarded as a fake and no attention paid to it. But even if I had been there they would have paid no attention to me."

Senator Hanna also stated that the civil service commission had examined into Mr. Burton's charges that certain federal officeholders in Ohio had taken an active part in politics and had failed to find anything in them that constituted a violation of the civil service law. As a result, the president has concluded to send letters to the Cleveland officials censuring them for pernicious activity in politics. With some warmth Senator Hanna said:

Officeholders Still Citizens.

"The mere fact that a man holds public office does not necessarily mean that he should resign his rights of citizenship."

He said he was going to Ohio shortly to attend the wedding of his daughter, and that Mr. James R. Garfield, of the civil service commission, is to accompany him, the latter to pay a visit to his (Mr. Garfield's) family.

The senator scouted the idea of his falling out with the president on this matter and seemed to feel that he had been put in a false light through Mr. Burton's action.

Charles Leach, collector of the port of Cleveland, and one of the men against whom Mr. Burton is said to have filed charges, arrived here yesterday morning and was in consultation with Senator Hanna before he went to the White House.

IMPROVEMENT IN DEMAND.

Upward Progress Made by Prices Tuesday, but Market Still Dull.

New York, June 11.—There was some improvement in the demand for stocks Tuesday and upward progress was made by prices, but the market was still dull and narrow to a degree that has not been equalled for the last two years until within a week. Dealings continued almost entirely in the hands of professional room traders, but this element operated with somewhat more freedom than for several days. They were encouraged by the return to Wall street of the leader of the so-called western group of speculators, to which has been attributed all the recent important market movements. If there were operations for the account of this group, they were not on a large scale, as is sufficiently attested by the figures of the day's aggregate dealings. There was some concentrated buying of Southern Railway, which easily led the whole market in point of activity.

The recent dividend increase for Chicago and Northwestern and Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis and Omaha was a continuing influence in favor of the grangers. Some special stocks were helped by individual influences. Canadian Pacific suffered from realizing.

Yesterday's money market was rather easy, despite some demand for call loans for stock exchange purposes and in face of a sub-treasury absorption since last Friday of nearly \$1,500,000.

The traders were inclined to take a hopeful view of the prospect of operations and earnings by the companies. The market closed dull and steady.

The bond market was dull and narrow, with an irregular movement in prices. Total sales, par value, \$1,900,000.

United States bonds were all unchanged on the last call.

PRESIDENT CAN REVOKE COURT.

But He Could Not Compel It to Change Decision—Gen. Smith May Be Cleared.

Washington, June 11.—Secretary Root said yesterday that he had not had time to consider the case of General J. H. Smith, tried by court martial at Manila for alleged violations of the rules of war in the conduct of the campaign of Samar. He added that as the Smith case was based practically on the transactions which led to the trial of Major L. W. T. Weller, of the marine corps, by court martial, charged with the alleged unlawful killing of Filipino prisoners, he would probably await the receipt of the record of that case before giving final consideration to the Smith case. The Waller record is not expected to reach this city for several weeks.

It is said at the war department that the Waller case is a closed incident, but that the Smith case will not be legally closed until it has been finally acted upon by the president. The significance of this statement is that it is still within the power of the president to return the case to the court for reconsideration of the evidence adduced, even though the officer was acquitted by the court, as the press dispatches from Manila have indicated. The court would not be legally compelled to change its findings, however, against its own judgment and its sentence to a verdict of "not guilty" would stand, despite the disapproval of the president, which in that case would be simply as a rebuke to the court, without affecting the legal status of the accused.

PRINCETON ALUMNI DAY

Exercises Were Held Yesterday. Laughlin a Trustee.

Princeton, N. J., June 11.—Alumni day exercises of Princeton university were held yesterday, the chief feature of which was the luncheon at the Casino. About 1,500 of the Alumni attended.

The annual meetings of the Whig and Closophic Literary society were held and the polls for the election of an Alumni Trustee were opened. James Laughlin, of Pittsburgh, was elected for a term of five years.

The annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa society was also held and a tablet given by the classes of '82 and '93 in memory of George Yardley Taylor, '82, and Cortland Van Rensselaer Hodge, '93, two of Princeton's missionaries who were massacred by the Boxers at Pao-Ting-Fu, China, in June, 1900, was unveiled in Marquand chapel.

Palma Gives Bread to Poor.

Havana, June 11.—A demonstration was made at the palace yesterday morning by crowds of Havana's poor. They surrounded the palace and cried for bread. President Palma took \$1,000 from his private purse and with it purchased bread, which he distributed to the crowd.

Woman Seeking Roosevelt Insane.

Philadelphia, June 11.—Miriam Medley, the woman whose peculiar conduct while demanding to see President Roosevelt resulted in her being arrested in Washington a few days ago, was yesterday committed to the state hospital for the insane at Norristown.

THE MARKETS.

Pittsburg, June 10.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 76¢@77¢.
CORN—No. 1 shelled, 68¢@69¢; No. 2 ear, 71¢@72¢.
OATS—No. 1 white, 48¢@49¢; extra 38, 48¢@49¢; regular 38, 47¢@47½¢.
HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$14.00@14.50; No. 2, \$11.00@12.00; No. 1 clover, \$9.75@10.00; No. 1 clover mixed, \$10.00@10.25; No. 1 prairie, \$10.00@10.25; packing, \$9.00@10.00; No. 1 timothy, from wagon, loose, \$14.00@14.50.
BUTTER—Elgin prints, 25¢@25½¢; tubs, 24¢@25¢; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 22¢@22½¢; dairy butter, 19¢@20¢; fancy roll, per pound, 17¢@18¢; cooking butter, 14¢@15¢.
CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, new, 11¢@11½¢; New York state, full cream, 10¢@11¢; Wisconsin Swiss, 15¢@16¢; 20-lb Swiss, new, 14¢@14½¢; brick, 14¢@14½¢; Limburger, 12¢@12½¢.
EGGS—Fresh, 17¢@17½¢; select, 18¢@18½¢.
POULTRY—Chickens, live, hens, 12¢@13¢; broilers, 30¢@32¢; roosters, 8¢@9¢; dressed, 15¢@16¢; turkey, live, 12¢@13¢; dressed, 15¢@17¢; ducks, 12¢@14¢; dressed, 18¢@20¢; geese, dressed, 9¢@10¢.

Pittsburg, June 10.
CATTLE—Prime, \$6.75@7.25; Choice, \$7.15@7.50; good, \$6.00@6.50; tidy butchers, \$5.40@5.90; fair, \$4.75@5.00; heifers, \$4.00@6.00; good fresh cows, \$4.00@5.00; common to fair, \$2.50@3.00.
HOGS—Prime heavy hogs, \$7.50@7.60; medium, \$7.10@7.15; heavy Yorkers, \$7.00@7.05; light Yorkers, \$6.85@6.95; pigs, \$6.80@6.90; roughs, \$5.00@6.85.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Best wethers, \$4.65@4.80; good, \$4.25@4.50; mixed, \$3.50@6.00; spring lambs, \$5.00@7.50; veal calves, \$7.00@7.75; heavy and thin, \$4.00@5.00.

BARONS SHOW BOOKS

Three Anthracite Road Presidents Gave Wright Figures and Facts.

HAS BOTH SIDES OF TROUBLE.

Declared His Investigation Was Practically Over—Easley Said Civic Federation Had Nothing Further to Do With Settlement.

New York, June 11.—Late yesterday afternoon Commissioner Wright had a two hours' conference with President Baer, of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad; President Giphart, of the Delaware and Hudson company, and President Truesdale, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road.

Mr. Wright said that the books had been opened and he secured all facts and figures and now had sufficient information of both sides which probably would not necessitate his going to the coal fields. He declared the investigation was practically over. He said he expected to spend last evening with friends and would hold no conference.

Ralph Easley, secretary of the National Civic Federation, on being asked yesterday as to the progress of the anthracite coal strike, replied: "We have nothing further to do with the matter, although we are spoken of in connection with it. Since our overtures were rejected we have withdrawn from participation and the matter is now in the hands of Carroll D. Wright."

BLAMED FOR THE CATASTROPHE

Both City and Sanitarium Officials Being Accused For Frightful Affair in Chicago.

Chicago, June 11.—Yesterday's investigation of the causes and responsibility for the catastrophe at the sanitarium of St. Luke's society revealed, it is declared, a tale of negligence on the part of officials of the sanitarium and the city.

Out of the mass of conflicting statements concerning the disaster, one fact stands prominently forth. Had the city officials performed their duty the frightful loss of life would have been prevented.

This is admitted by the officials themselves, who endeavor, however, to shield themselves by shifting the responsibility upon some department with which they are not connected.

As for the officers of the St. Luke's society, they will be compelled to show by what right they operated a sanitarium without a license, and explain the locking of delirious tremens patients in rooms on the top floor and shackling them. At the instance of the coroner's office the president of the St. Luke society and several employees, who were arrested Monday night, will be detained to await the action of the coroner's office.

German Ships Ordered to Venezuela.

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, June 11.—The German cruiser Falke sailed for La Guaira, Venezuela, Monday, and the German cruiser Gazelle sailed for the same port yesterday, under hurried orders from Berlin.

Rioting in Anthracite Region.

Wilkesbarre, June 11.—Notwithstanding the efforts of strike leaders to keep their men from committing acts of violence there continues to be acts of lawlessness which is rather annoying to the companies. There was stone throwing and firing of revolvers yesterday by a crowd which congregated in the vicinity of the William A. colliery of the Lehigh Valley company at Duryea. The crowd dispersed, however, before any one was injured. As a result of the assault upon a night watchman at Nanticoke last Saturday, several persons, among them three women, were arrested yesterday and held in jail to keep the peace. More arrests for the same assault are threatened by the company for whom the watchman worked.

Cambridge University Honors Reid.

Cambridge, England, June 11.—The degree of doctor of laws was conferred yesterday afternoon on White law Reid, the special ambassador of the United States to the coronation of King Edward, by Cambridge university. Prof. Parker, of Yale, was also given a degree.

Sat on Track and Was Killed.

Wellsboro, W. Va., June 11.—Leonard Proelochs, a farmer, living below this city, went to Wheeling on business, and upon his return sat down on the railroad track to rest. He is supposed to have fallen asleep and a train killed him instantly.

Soldier Died of Cholera.

Washington, June 11.—The navy department is informed by cable that John L. Lynch, a private in the marine corps, died at Cavite, P. I., Monday, of cholera.

REPRIEVE EXTENDED.

A. V. Taylor Wants Mother and Sister Pardoned.

Columbus, June 11.—Governor Nash has extended the reprieve of Mrs. Frances Langworthy Taylor and her daughter until October 10. This action is to give them the benefit of any light that may be thrown on their case by the trial of Clara Taylor, now under arrest in Italy. This charges all three women with the kidnapping of Baby Margaret Taylor.

Governor Nash yesterday received a letter from A. V. Taylor, of Cincinnati, urging a pardon for Mrs. Frances Taylor and Miss Florence Taylor, his mother and sister, sentenced to one year's imprisonment each for complicity in the kidnapping of Mr. Taylor's little daughter, Margaret.

APPROPRIATIONS EXCEED RECEIPTS.

Bill to Transfer Forest Reserves Defeated.

\$78,000,000 FOR THE NAVY.

Senate Cuts Out the Clause

Providing for Building War Ships at the Government Yards—House Discusses the Pacific Cable Bill.

Washington, June 11.—The House yesterday defeated the bill to transfer certain forest reserves to the agricultural department and to authorize the President to establish game and fishery preserves. Its death was accomplished by striking out the enacting clause. The motion was made by Mr. Cannon and was carried by 100 to 70. He claimed that the bill would greatly increase the cost of administering forest reserves and declared that the estimated receipts for the next fiscal year already were exceeded by the appropriations up to the present time by over \$51,000,000.

The House then adopted a special order for the consideration of the Cordes Pacific cable bill by a vote of 108 to 73, and for the remainder of the afternoon listened to the author of the measure argue in favor of its passage. Mr. Dalzell, who presented the bill, announced that he was opposed to the government building a cable to the Philippines.

Another of the big supply bills of the government was disposed of by the Senate yesterday, the naval bill, carrying more than \$78,000,000, being passed. It includes provisions for two first class battleships, two first class armored cruisers and two gunboats, but strikes out the House provision that one of each shall be built at government yards.

When consideration was resumed of the isthmian canal question Mr. Turner delivered an extended argument in support of the Nicaraguan route.

A bulletin issued by the interstate commerce commission shows that during the three months ended December 31 last there were 1,481 railroad collisions and 877 derailments in the United States, in which 274 persons were killed and 2,089 injured. Accidents of all other kinds increase the total to 818 killed and 10,235 injured. The damage to cars, engines and roadway by these accidents amounted to \$2,075,091.

F. B. Thurber, president of the United States Export Association, was a witness before the Senate committee on Cuban relations. He admitted having received three payments for the association of \$2,880 each from the military government of Cuba, by authority of Governor Wood, for advocating a reduction in duties on Cuban products, with a reciprocal reduction on United States products going into Cuba. He said twenty thousand dollars' worth of literature had been circulated, and that a contribution of \$2,500 had been received from Haverly, of the sugar refining company.

PRESIDENT AT WEST POINT

Presents Cadet Titus With a Medal for Bravery.

West Point, June 11.—President Roosevelt was received with a salute of twenty-one guns on his arrival on the grounds. He reviewed the cadets, and pinned a medal on the coat of Cadet Calvin Titus, which was awarded by congress for bravery in scaling the wall at Pekin, China. A reception was held after the review.

THE MEADOW ORCHID

WHY THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE CALL IT
"THE CUCKOO'S TEARS."A Legend of the Land of the Czars
That Deals With Magic, Love and
Happiness and One Result of the
Fatal Feminine Tongue.

One warm Sunday afternoon the village maidens assembled to bathe in the river. They took off their kerchiefs and their coronet headresses, seated themselves on the bank to cool off and began to gossip. One maiden alone sat silent. Frosya, an orphan, poor, but beautiful, with fair skin and eyes as blue as the gentian, which the Russians call "the flight of the falcon." So the other girls began to tease her: "Have you no dearest beloved friend, Frosyna? Who is he, where is he? Is he handsome, is he rich?"

"Where should a poor girl get a rich and handsome young lover? Yonder adder is my husband."

No sooner had she said this than all the maidens cried, with one accord, "The adder!" and took to their heels. And upon her kerchief, which Frosya had thrown upon the grass, behold, a huge black adder lay coiled. She cried out in fear. But the adder beat its tail upon the ground and was transformed into a wonderfully handsome young man. There he stood before her, with a golden cap upon his flowing curls, his eyes flashing fire, and honeyed words fell from his lips. And he said to her:

"Did you mean it when you declared that you were ready to marry the adder?"

She knew not what reply to make, but gazed at him and thought to herself, "Whence came such a wise and handsome youth?" And he, divining her thoughts, replied to them, "I am no common man, but the czar of the waters, and my empire is close at hand in a deep pool on golden sands."

And he read in her eyes that she consented to go with him. Then he grasped her with his powerful hand, and together they sank down into the deep realm of the waters.

Great was Frosya's happiness. She could not believe in it. He was so good, so wise; she had never seen such people, and there is none such anywhere as the czar of the waters. But Frosya was foolish. Seven years did she dwell with him in the deep pool in his palace of crystal, and the seven years passed as one day, and there need not have been any end to her bliss. A girl and a boy had been born to them. Then, all at once, without any cause, she became sad, longed for the earth, to behold her native hamlet and her friends once more. So he let her go, with the children, for three days after having exacted a promise that neither she nor the children, either by word or by hint, should reveal the name of her husband or where she lived. And all this she promised, with fearful oaths. Then her husband escorted her to the dam. At the end of three days she was to come to the same spot and cry "Cuckoo!" thrice, whereupon he would swim at once to meet her.

She kept her oath, but her friends coaxed and questioned the children. The boy to all queries replied simply, "I don't know." But the girl told everything. This was all the curious gossips wanted. They ran and told all to their husbands and brothers, who immediately ran to the dam and uttered the magic words. And when the czar appeared they beat him to death. But before he died he contrived to say to Frosya: "I have to thank thee, my dear wife, that I am now come to my death through thee and my daughter. Henceforth fly thou ever as a gray cuckoo and repeat thou ever my call, 'Cuckoo!'"

In sadness of heart from early spring until St. Peter's day [St. Peter's day, June 29 (July 12, O. S.)], and from that day forth may every bird, both great and small, beat thee and pursue thee. And mayest thou, my daughter, my betrayer, be turned into a nettle bush, and may that weed, the fiery, forever burn thine eyes whosoever thou mayest be, that thou mayest weep forever, remembering thy father's death. But to my loyal son, who kept his father's command, I make this bequest: That he shall be the bird beloved and which dwells and sings in gardens and amid shady groves for the joy of happy people, for the consolation of those who weep, the nightingale."

And from that day forth the Russian people have called the meadow orchid "the cuckoo's tears." [It is also known as "the cuckoo's slippers."]-Isabel F. Hapgood in New York Post.

A Way Out.

A small girl told a falsehood. Her mother, with great dignity, led the youthful offender to the library and, sitting down beside her, said: "You know, Katharine, grandma has gone to heaven and papa has gone to heaven, but if you tell untruths you cannot go to heaven with them. You will have to go to the other place."

The little maiden looked very grave for a moment and said, "Say a swear word, mamma, and come to the other place too."-New York Tribune.

The Better Choice.

"Ze Miss Miltons, it is said, spen's thousand's of dollars on ze bonnets alone, my dear count," observed the baron. "She is ze one for you."

"No, my dear baron," was the reply. "I vill make ze proposal to her milliner."-Judge.

Exclusiveness.

"Pauline is very exclusive, isn't she?" "Oh, yes; quite. She never introduces an eligible man to any other girl."-London King.

Do not neglect to keep your boots polished. You can always shine at one end, if you cannot at the other.

SUMMER FROCKS.

Woe Us With Gossamer and Lacy
Fabrics in Picturesque Styles.

The business of dressing for the season has now begun in real earnest, and a very engrossing occupation it is to most people. We wander down the primrose path of dalliance with the summer frock, which woos us with its gossamer fabric and suggestiveness of lacy elegance.

The modes of summer are upon us before we have hardly sampled those of spring; but who is there to regret it, seeing that these full blown fashions



A FANCY MUSLIN GOWN.

are so pregnant with allurements? The picturesque element in dress always attracts by reason of its artistic possibilities, and it is this element which is uppermost in the present styles.

Many of the coming season's gowns are long, even for outdoor wear, and are much frilled at the foot. The majority of bodices bulge over the front; the minority do not.

Skirts are cut fuller round the feet, with various introductions to compass this extra fullness, such as fan shaped platings at intervals, and the volant of last year is no longer in the latest style except it be hidden by applique or embroidery; but, as many people refuse to go to extremes at any time in the matter of fashion, such differences are of small account.

There seems every probability that elbow sleeves will be worn out of doors with long gloves as the season advances, but then the lace will descend in deeper ruffles outside the arms than we have seen for some years.

Many of the sleeves are puffed, the puffs divided by bands of embroidery, and the short sleeves have nearly all of them two or three bands on the shoulders, the sleeve itself beginning some inches below and thence reaching almost to the elbow.

Young people are wearing white as much as possible, even white cloth, but exceedingly pretty as well as useful gowns are being made in black muslin, and very well they look, every flounce edged with a ruche headed by transparent black lace insertion.

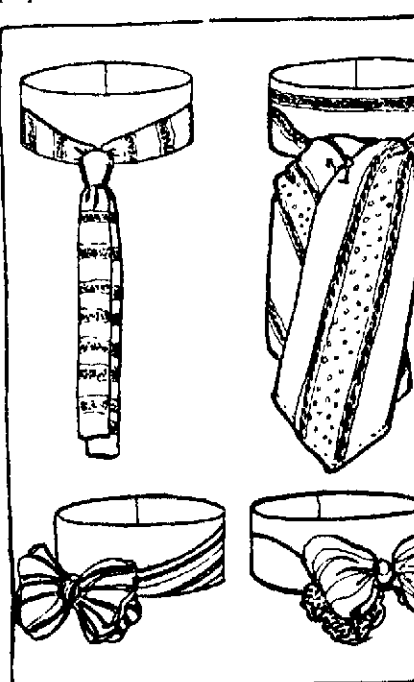
Sporting muslins will be worn a great deal for blouses, lounging gowns and the rest.

The Dainty Woman.

It seems that daintiness is now much to the fore in feminine fashions. It is therefore pleasing to be informed that daintiness is an attribute seldom in-born, but the result of culture. Daintiness is that undefinable quality in a girl which causes her to appear more charming in her young, sweet freshness and fineness than those around her. Not many women show their daintiness in all the little details of dress, but it is a pleasure to meet the girl or woman who is "well groomed." Such a girl is the picture of delicate finish and wholesome order.

Shirt Waist "Fixings."

Among very chic shirt waist fittings Vogue illustrates the accompanying: A French four-in-hand stock of white pique, with tie of mercerized chevrot.



STOCKS FOR SHIRT WAISTS.

A tawny ascot of Persian stripe mercerized chevrot in one piece. A mufti stock of white pique, with fancy striped madras square end tie. A mufti stock of white pique; tie of white lawn with embroidered ends.

Leather furniture slips are the latest luxury in that line.

SECONDHAND STORES.

Modern Houses Vastly Different
From the Old Time Junkshops.

"One of the curious aspects of modern business conditions," said a philosophic business man, "is the growth of what we call the secondhand business. There are more secondhand houses now than ever before, and I attribute it to the changes in style which are constantly taking place in all things which enter into the social life. When one speaks of a secondhand store, there are many persons who will think simply of secondhand furniture, bureaus, wardrobes, tables, beds and things of that sort. But the business has become so extensive that one may find almost anything in either the useful or the ornamental line in these places.

"I am not speaking of the curio shops either, where you can find anything from an antiquated penny to the rarest and most elaborate thing in an artistic way, old pictures and new ones, old books, old anything you may call for. I have in mind the regular secondhand houses which do a complete and up to date secondhand business. Go into one of these places and see for yourself the changes which have been wrought in the business.

"Time was when one of these places was a junkshop merely, a sort of old furniture hospital or almshouse, a place for chairs with broken arms and tables with broken legs and beds with scarred heads and old clocks with broken faces and missing hands and all that sort of thing. But the conditions are different now. You see, people want to keep up with the procession. Styles are always changing. A new kind of furniture comes in. The furniture on hand is good as new, but one must have the new thing, this new, magnificent kind of sideboard or this new colored bedroom suit or this latest thing in something else. The old stuff is sold and the new kind bought.

"This is one reason, and the main reason, for the growth of the secondhand business. Of course the change has not affected merely furniture and household goods. It has applied to all the utilities and all the ornaments, and hence a vast variety of things may be found in the secondhand store."-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Frank Stockton and Poetry.

Frank Stockton never could write a successful poem. In this connection the novelist frequently told a good story on himself. In his youth in conjunction with his brother John he wrote many poems with which he afflicted the editors of various Canadian periodicals. The effusions always came back. The editor of one magazine was an especial target of the Stocktons, but as none of their poems was ever accepted the brothers came to the conclusion that the editor had no conception of good poetry.

To prove their belief they hunted up and dispatched to him an ode, little known, by Milton. Within two days they received a check and a letter of thanks. "I came to the conclusion that that editor knew poetry when he saw it after all," Mr. Stockton used to say, "and gave up trying to write it."-Philadelphia Record.

One Woman's Way of Painting.

The bright wife of a bright Philadelphia newspaper man has to do some of the housework herself, as her husband's income does not justify the luxury of employing help. The other day, finding out that the floor needed painting, she procured the necessary materials and early in the afternoon set to work.

When her husband returned in the early evening, he found her in tears in the center of the room. She had painted the floor all around herself, and there she was, on a little dry island in the middle, afraid of crossing the wet paint for fear of spoiling all her work. Her husband, instead of imitating Sir Walter Raleigh, procured a board and raised her from danger vile. Then he meekly told the story.-Philadelphia Telegraph.

A Former Predicament.

The cook in a southern family was fat, black and sixty and a devoted churchwoman. A "laboring brother" in the same church, a widower with a dozen children, was so assiduous in his attentions that he could be seen haunting the kitchen at all hours. The mistress of the house finally said to the cook:

"I do hope you don't mean to marry that old man, with all those children." "No, ma'am," was the reply. "I done been kitched in dat predicament once already," which was the first intimation that had been given in a long service that she was entitled to wear the weeds of widowhood.-Detroit Free Press.

Hugo's Egotism.

Victor Hugo had a very exalted opinion of himself. One of his intimates called on him once and found him walking in his garden, apparently thinking deeply. The visitor asked the great French poet what he was meditating upon. "I was wondering," replied the poet, "what I should say to the Creator when I meet him. Can you imagine what I would say?" "Yes," answered the poet's friend. "You would say, 'My dear confrere.'"

Her Generosity.

Madge: "I hear you take your sister to the matinee every week."

De Garry: "I do."

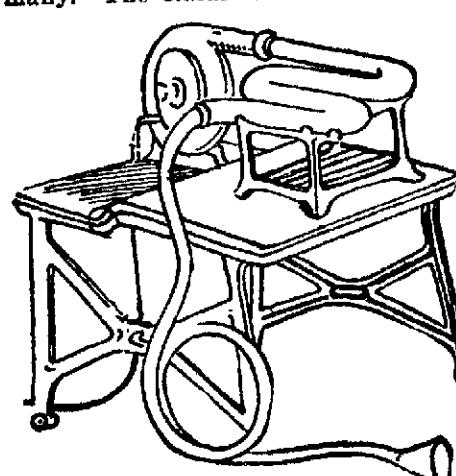
Madge: "If you'll take me there as often as that, I'll promise to be a sister to you."-New York Times.

It doesn't matter so much how many mistakes Moses made if we only follow up the advice he left us when he did hit the nail on the head.-American Threshman.

HAIR DRYING DEVICE.

Novel Scheme to Prevent Colds After
a Shampoo.

Perhaps more people would consent to a shampoo in cold weather if the danger of taking cold afterward on account of the damp hair could be eliminated. The Philadelphia Times describes a drying apparatus recently invented by Andreas Bausen of 3 Wilhelmstrasse, Wurzburg, Bavaria, Germany. The claim is made for the de-



HAIR DRYING APPARATUS.

vice that it will dry even the thickest hair in a very short time without injury to the hair or scalp.

The arrangement consists of a fan driven by either a water or electric motor, forcing a steady current of air through a sinuous pipe and into the flexible tube connected to the pipe. Beneath the convolutions is a gas burner arranged to heat the air in its passage. From the heated pipe the air passes into the flexible tube, the latter being provided at the end with a cup of rubber. This cup is manipulated by the operator to discharge the air at different parts of the scalp, the temperature of the current being high enough to dry the hair in a comparatively short time.

The apparatus is mounted on a stand for easy manipulation about the room and when not in use can be folded into small dimensions.

RUSES THAT SAVE LIFE.

How Insects Are Provided by Nature
With Unique Disguises.

Nature designs some most wonderful means of protection for her children of the insect world. Science can tell of many instances where odd little creatures have been furnished with most curious and complete disguises.

A collector in British East Africa espied one day what he took to be a fine foxglove, says a writer in the Philadelphia North American. He picked it eagerly, when, lo, all of the pretty red and blue flowers took wings and flew away. They were homoptera, which had settled in a flock on a plant stalk. They have been made and colored so that a colony, grouping itself on a flower stalk in this manner, may pass for blossoms and escape the notice of enemies.

In breeding geometrids it is known that those placed on Turkish oak assume a corresponding black color, those placed on dead ivy leaves become yellow and those on white paper become white. Beetles, too, are endowed with the power to vary their color.

A common weevil is red in the red sand of Bear's hill, Deal, and gray in the gray earth of Shooter's hill, Oxford. A grasshopper which is brown when found in one part of Helgoland is green in another district.

Diverging from the insect world, you find the little British crabs, which know how to dress up in bits of green seaweed to hide themselves from their enemies. The hermit crab has an even more artful trick. He plants a sea anemone on his shell, and as the sea anemone is known by instinct to every marine creature as poisonous the wise little crab is immune from danger.

Navel Bath Cabinet.

A bath cabinet which makes it practicable for an invalid to take a vapor or hot air bath in bed is the invention of Charles M. Robinson of Toledo, O., the hot air or vapor being furnished through a pipe from a small heater that stands on the floor. When this device is not in use, it may be folded and packed in a trunk, occupying less than three inches in thickness.

Curious Cigarettes.

Coffee cigarettes are the latest form of smoking. They are supposed to cure a person of the smoking habit. The cigarette is made of the leaf of the tree, not a compound of the ground bean.



In all kinds of atmosphere the breath should only be inhaled through the nose, says a writer in Chambers' Journal. An occasional breath of extra pure air through the mouth may be good, but in cars and in most offices and rooms nose breathing is essential.

A second rule is, since so much time is spent in cars and offices and rooms in earning a livelihood and since these places are overheated and underventilated—the heating and ventilation being out of the control of most of us—we must take in fresh air whenever possible in order that we may restore the balance.

The best times to do this will be early in the morning, when the air is freshest, and late at night, when deep breathing will help us to get sleep. We may breathe correctly while we are waiting in a street, and especially where streets meet. We can soon form an automatic habit of breathing properly on such occasions.

HEART STIMULANT.

Cold Applications Superior to Drafts
of Alcohol.

There is a deep seated belief amounting almost to a superstition that alcohol is a very important heart stimulant, especially when this organ is weak. Winternitz, the great authority on hydrotherapy in Germany, has often told us of the very great value of cold as a heart stimulant or tonic and that it is far superior to alcohol in this respect. Dr. Kellogg gives the method of application as follows:

"The application consists of a compress applied to the portion of the chest wall over the heart. This compresses the space bounded by the second rib above, the right border of the sternum, a line falling a half inch to the right of the nipple and the sixth rib below. The compress should be large enough to cover this space and to extend at least two inches outside of it. Ordinarily the best effects are produced by employing water at a temperature of about 60 degrees. The compress should be wrung moderately dry and should be very lightly covered. It is desirable that cooling by slow evaporation should be encouraged and be continued for some time."

Dr. Kellogg continues: "In Germany and France it is the custom to administer alcohol to the patient just before putting him in a cold bath. Some practitioners, as Winternitz, administer but a very small amount, a single mouthful of wine, for instance, while others give brandy in considerable quantities. A few American practitioners employ brandy freely with the cold bath. The unwisdom of this practice will be apparent on due consideration of the following facts:

"One purpose in administering the cold bath is to secure a true stimulant or tonic effect by arousing the vital energies through excitation of the nerve centers. Alcohol was once supposed to be capable of effecting this and was used for this purpose in typhoid fever and various other morbid conditions accompanied by depression of the vital forces. At the present time, however, it is well known, and with practical unanimity admitted, that alcohol is neither a tonic nor a stimulant, but a narcotic; that it depresses and does not excite; that it lessens and does not increase the activity of the nerve centers, and that this is true of small as well as large doses, as has been shown by the researches of careful investigators."-Health.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Give the roots of trees a deep and broad bed of soil to start and grow in.

In pruning the grape cut back to the third bud, as it is usually the first entirely perfect bud produced.

When winds prevail from any direction, as they usually do, lean the tree a little in that direction when setting out.

The essentials in making a good garden are rich soil, plenty of manure, good seeds, timely labor and a fair season.

Having the soil in a good tilth and planting in straight rows will save much labor in cultivating in the garden.

One of the best ways of getting rid of moss and lichens adhering to the bark of trees is an application of lime white wash.

In taking trees from a nursery or forest, preserve all of the roots and fine rootlets possible. Dig out instead of pulling up the tree.

When the fruit or leaves of any plant or tree are eaten by insects of any kind, spraying in good season and sufficient is often the safest and best remedy.

Gladolus bulbs should be planted in full sunshine, four or five inches deep and about one foot apart. Good soil, rather sandy, is best, avoiding manure, especially if fresh.

To the Point.

An incident which occurred while Admiral Dewey was commanding the Asiatic squadron and one which illustrates his independence is one known as "the coal incident."

It seems that his squadron was in need of coal, but instead of writing to the chief of the bureau of equipment at the navy department he purchased a large amount of coal without consulting the department.

The following is the correspondence between the admiral and Captain Bradford, the chief of the bureau of equipment, and is self explanatory:

Navy Department, Washington.

To Dewey, Manila.

Why did you buy so much coal?

BRADFORD

Flagship Olympia, Manila.

To Bradford, Chief Bureau Equipment,

Washington:

To burn.

DEWEY.

-Saturday Evening Post.

The Wrong of Intolerance.

The intolerant state of mind is in jurious both to the state and to the individual. It goes with conceit and deadly pride. The strange thing is that men are apt to plume themselves upon their intolerance. It is evident that a man's conduct and a nation's conduct should be the result of thought and judgment, but intolerance stops thought and destroys judgment.-Century.

With a Purpose.

"Wasn't there an ungrammatical sentence in one of your speeches?"

"There was," answered Representative Husker. "I put it there on purpose. You see, we're plain folks up to Punkin Corners, and I don't want my constituents to think I'm getting proud just because I've come to congress."-Washington Star.

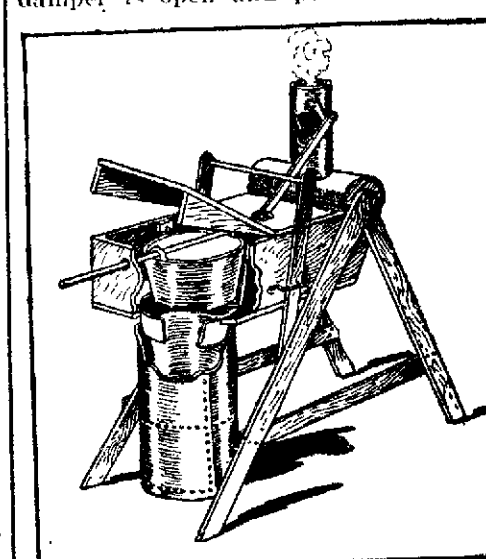
After one woman has convinced a man that she would die for him he begins to look vaguely around to see if there are any more.-Atchison Globe.

A DUSTLESS ASH SIFTER.

Apparatus That Will Be Appreciated
by Thrifty Householders.

An apparatus in which ashes may be sifted indoors without raising a dust in the room has been invented by Mr. G. J. Le Brake, Milwaukee, Wis., says The Scientific American. The sifter comprises a trunk or body pivoted at the rear to a frame and resting at the front end, when in use, on an ash can, or bucket. Mounted within this body is a sling in which the sifter pan is held. A handle on the sifter pan extends through the end wall of the box and may be operated to give the pan a reciprocating motion. Directly below the sifter pan is a funnel, or spout, which extends through the floor of the body and fits tightly into the ash can below when the apparatus is in operative position.

At the rear end of the body is a pipe which may be connected to the flue or chimney of the house and through which the dust can escape. A damper in this chimney is connected by a lever to the body of the sifter, so that when the latter is in its operative position the damper is open and permits free escape of the dust, but when the body is raised the damper is closed and prevents a current of air from passing unnecessarily through the apparatus. The body is raised and held in its upper position to permit of readily removing the ash pan after the ashes have been sifted. Two levers pivoted to the frame, one at each side of the body and connected by a bar at the top, serve to hold the apparatus in this raised position, a notch in each lever supporting a keeper on the body. The notched edges of the levers are kept by spring tension into contact with the keepers.



DUSTLESS ASH SIFTER.

When it is desired to use the apparatus, an ash can is placed in proper position under the funnel, and then a forward pull on the supporting levers permits the body to drop and wedge the funnel into the mouth of the ash can. At the same time the damper is automatically opened, permitting a current of air to carry up the chimney all dust arising from the ashes as they are poured into the sifter pan. As soon as this has been done the cover of the box is closed and secured, after which the handle can be operated to sift the ashes without the slightest danger from dust and dirt. The wing-like side pieces on the cover are adapted to lie against the sides of the body and insure a perfect connection between the lid and the trunk.

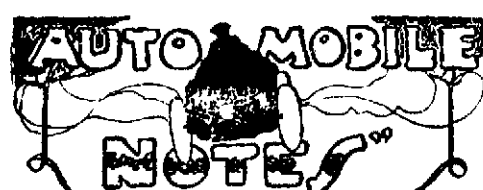
New Cartridge Belt.

Herr Meyer, an inventor of Geneva, Switzerland, which, by the way, has less need of implements of war than any other country in Europe, has designed a new cartridge belt for soldiers. Instead of being in one piece it consists of two detachable halves, the ends of which are connected by buckles. On these buckles are eyes, and the corresponding hooks are attached to safety pins. There is a buttonhole at the end of each half of the belt, and the buttons for these are so connected with safety pins that the belt can be firmly fastened to the body.

RAILROADING

Five hundred foot rails are in use on the Michigan Central railroad. Experiments in this line began several years ago on sections of track in the suburbs of Detroit, Mich., says The Engineering and Railway Reviews. Thirty foot rails are butted end to end without any allowance for expansion, and the splices are screwed up very tightly with machine made bolts. This arrangement provides a practically continuous rail over the 563 foot section. To provide for expansion and contraction at the ends of these sections specially designed slip joints are used, which carry the wheels over the opening of two to four inches without a drop. At Detroit the rails are anchored at the middle of each 500 foot section by embedding several ties in a foundation of concrete and slot spiking the joint splices.

Experiments in this line are now being carried out on a much larger scale at a point on the Saginaw division of the road, a few miles out of Detroit. A mile of track has been laid with rails tightly spliced together in 500 foot sections, without allowance for expansion. Slip joints are used between the long sections, as at Detroit, but the method of anchoring in this case is somewhat different. The rail at the middle of each section is anchored to a piece of rail about fifteen feet long set vertically in concrete in a hole excavated into the roadbed. The top of this anchor rail rests against and projects slightly above the flange of the track rail, fitting into a notch in the horizontal leg of a splice bar. These experiments, which are being carried out under the supervision of Chief Engineer A. Torrey, will undoubtedly be watched with a good deal of interest.



Automobile goggles are a hideous necessity and are particularly obnoxious to women automobilists. In order to provide an effective guard for the eyes which will be somewhat more sightly than the usual contrivance various expedients have been resorted to, says a writer in The Scientific American. Paper fans or screenlike masks, with designs of neatly drawn heads, have been proposed by one ingenious artist.

But the specimens which he produced, although greatly admired, were too artistically impractical for the purpose of the chauffeur. Ladies found that the faces—portraits of Bernhardt, Rejane, Yvette Guilbert and other celebrities—were wonderfully attractive, but that they were by no means an adequate protection when the pace was fast and the dust flew up. Still another artist conceived the idea of using beaten silver masks representing the countenances of Greek goddesses. Although the faces of Artemis and Pallas were just as pleasing to look upon as those of French actresses, their weight was found to be unbearable.

A milliner now comes along with a "creation" which springs not from any artistic idea, but from a true appreciation of what is needed. He—for it is a man—has invented a mica veil perfectly transparent and yet absolutely dust and air proof. The veil is tied over the hat like the ordinary gauze fabric and lends itself to manipulation just as readily. That the veil should sparkle and shimmer fantastically in the sunlight is by no means an objection.

German Substitute For Petroleum.

Consul Worman reports from Munich that, according to the newspapers, a Hamburg chemist has discovered a fluid which when added to ordinary water produces a liquid that cannot be distinguished from petroleum. It can be used for lighting as well as for heating purposes. When burned in a lamp with an ordinary wick, it gives an extraordinary white light of double the strength of a petroleum flame. The fluid is not explosive. A company, it is said, has been formed in London for the exploitation of this discovery.



For some time past the comparative shallow depth of the water at the various ports of the sea of Azof has attracted the serious attention of the Russian government. First class steamers cannot secure proper accommodation, with the result that cargoes have to be unloaded by lighters, thus incurring great expense and delay. The strait of Kerch is only about forty-five feet in depth. At Taganrog the depth is only seven feet six inches, while Mariupole is inaccessible owing to a great sand bank, which reduces the depth of water to about five feet at the maximum.

The Russian government has sought to overcome the difficulty by dredging the various ports, but the results achieved are disappointing. The authorities now propose, according to The Scientific American, to construct a barrage across the strait of Kerch, thus raising the water level of the sea of Azof. The width of the strait between the Crimean shore and the Tula promontory is 19,823 feet, but of this total width only a little over 4,000 feet, giving an average depth of twenty-seven feet, can be utilized. The construction of an embankment 51,480 feet in length is now contemplated, which will provide several large central basins with sufficient depth of water to accommodate large first class steamers.

The total cost of the scheme is estimated at 9,800,000 rubles, approximately one-third of which will be expended as compensation to private individuals. The authorities propose to recoup themselves, however, by the levy of dues upon all ships passing through the strait. The completion of such a scheme will tend materially to increase the shipping traffic with the Azof ports.

Cameras to Replace Clerks.

The camera promises to become as indispensable in business affairs as the typewriter. It is now being used in the reproduction of documents, statistical tables and other papers whose duplication by hand would be laborious and expensive. In a very brief period the camera reproduces these things with absolute correctness and with much labor saved. This is one of the directions in which photography has great value.

Lost Art Rediscovered.

The art of making malleable glass, which is said to have been well understood by the Egyptians, but which has been rediscovered by Louis Kauffeld of Richmond, Ind. Mr. Kauffeld is a lamp chimney maker and has for years tried to devise a chimney that would withstand excessive heat. The new process, it is stated, renders possible the making of cooking vessels out of glass.

Hods of Steel.

Several designs of hods are now made of steel, and they are said to be much lighter and more serviceable than those of wood. These are pressed out of a single piece of metal, which fact is said to account for their great durability.

GAS COOKERY.

Keeps the Housewife Cool, Lightens Labor and Economizes Food.

The woman with a gas stove can economize a good many steps and many minutes by arranging a number of pantry things and cooking aids close by her stove. When one uses coal, this cannot be done. Dirt and ashes would keep things constantly dirty. An arrangement such as is possible with gas as a servant, which makes no dirt, I saw recently in a beautifully equipped kitchen. The gas stove was set back far enough for the cook to pass around and behind it. Beside was a salt box on the wall, a shelf containing pots of celery salt, pepper, cayenne and all sorts of condiments one uses almost constantly. A small covered jar held sugar, another flour. Below this shelf was a leather strap fastened at irregular distances to the wall with brass headed tacks. Into the loops thus formed were a variety of cooking utensils—potato masher, long fork, basting spoon, strainers, wire whisk, wooden spoons, egg beater, and so forth. Close by the stove was a small, solid table with a zinc top, to which one could carry a hot pot or spider without a moment's delay.

Scientific cooks who have tested the difference between food cooked with coal and gas say that we lose more in weight in a coal range than in a gas stove. Two bluefish, each weighing four pounds, were baked one day in a cooking school. The bluefish which came from the oven of the coal range weighed three pounds and one ounce when ready to set on the table; the fish which had grown brown and crisp in the oven of the gas stove weighed three pounds and six ounces.

One has to learn a good deal from practice about the keeping clean of a gas stove. The sides may be blackened, but never the burners, as it stops the free escape of gas. The thin shelf of sheet iron which catches all sorts of drippings on top should be washed once a day with hot water and soap. The oven linings require a good rub when hot with some animal fat. Lard is best, as it contains no salt. Each week clean the drilled burner with a skewer or bit of wire.—Good House-keeping.

OUTDOOR GARMENTS.

Dressy Little Boleros In Silk and Lace—Smart Sporting Coats.

A great variety in choice of summer outdoor garments is provided. There seems to be a rivalry between the three-quarter coats and paletots and



COAT FOR MOTORING AND DRIVING.

the short, dressy little boleros and blouse coats, but in one and all the broad, important collars are a great feature, and these are further enhanced by deep cuffs. It is to them that most of the trimming is relegated.

The blouse coat is brought down to the waist line, where it is somewhat full and pouched. It opens V shape at the neck, with a big collar only or a collar united to the revers, which taper toward the waist. The sleeves are after the bishop order, set in a deep band with a ruffle below. The waist bands all point downward in front, and most of them end in buckles or looped ends.

For young people tucked silk seems to be the favorite material. Lace coats with deeper basques of the more substantial material, made with bell sleeves and large collars, are also dainty and pretty.

Large collars and a good deal of trimming distinguish the three-quarter paletots, many of them made in canvas, strapped with silk, or in silk or various colored cloths, especially fawn. They slip on and off easily and look smart and trim.

For slender figures the killed coat, reaching well below the hips, made in silk and trimmed with lace, which is introduced on the large collar and turned back cuffs, is admirably suited.

Dash and style mark the coats now so necessary for motoring, country driving, race meetings, etc. The graceful lines of the "surtout militaire," one of the coats of the hour for such purposes, make it equally becoming to tall and short figures.

Fancies In Jewelry and Silver.
Banglelets will quicken the tenor of their way toward fashion's heights on account of the favor accorded the elbow sleeve this season.

Summer is the season of the old fashioned bedroom candlesticks. Pingpong jewelry is the latest fad in charms and brooches, with gold wire net and pearls for balls.

The seasonable fancy for green appears in a fleur-de-lis watch and brooch of translucent enamel.

"Sunburst" and "sunflower" brooches and corsage ornaments are to the fore.

Fancy stickpins find innumerable uses in the rage for chiffon, gauzes, laces and all manner of airy fabrics and trimmings.

Diamond ribbon bow brooches are the latest handsome novelty.

LIBRARY HOSPITALS

A QUIET CORNER WHERE MAILED AND AGED BOOKS ARE DOCTORED.

Delicate Operations Are Often Necessary For Injured Volumes and Much Ingenuity Is Required at Times—How Book Surgeons Work.

In every up to date public library there is a quiet corner used as a book hospital, where worn, aged and maimed volumes are sent for treatment and often surgical operations. The women and children of the library—that is, the novels and juveniles—are found in the hospital the most frequently, and often they are beyond cure. But the skillful library worker has all sorts of devices for making broken down books appear fresh and new again, and often a remarkable cure is effected.

If a book were cast aside the minute its back was broken or were not given proper treatment when a leaf became loose, the library would soon find itself doubling expenses for duplicates of old volumes and with little money for new works. Careful treatment, on the other hand, will add years to the life of a book and will materially lessen the expenses of a public library.

This hospital is fitted up in a very simple manner. There are shelves upon which the invalid books are placed until treatment can be given them. Then there are other shelves where they are placed to convalesce and sometimes to regain consciousness after a serious surgical operation. There are operating tables and neat little boxes in which there are rolls of black percale and yards of white percale, sheets of paraffin paper, long strips of thin but fine quality paper, narrow rolls of gummed paper, bundles of grass cloth, balls of string, sandpaper, coarse thread and white mill.

In snug little compartments is the medicine, consisting of glue and paste. The surgical instruments in a little case consist of a pair of forceps, a small wooden paddle, a thin wooden board and papers of needles. Then there is an instrument of torture—a heavy press which is generally applied at the close of an operation.

There are all sorts of complaints among the books, and the most prevalent is the broken back. This comes from the book assuming an unhealthy position, such as leaning up lazily against other books, resting on its front edges or lying flat on its side. A vigorous use of paste and glue often cures this complaint, but in some cases a delicate operation is resorted to.

Then the cover is stripped entirely off the back, and the title is carefully cut out. Next the paper back of the book is peeled off. A piece of grass cloth is then applied and firmly glued into its place. The old cover, with the exception of the title, is pasted on again, and then the book is tied up with strings and left on the shelf to recover a little. When strong enough, a black percale back is carefully fitted over the old back, and the old title is pasted on the outside.

Small fingers injure the complexion of the books greatly, and sandpaper is used a great deal on juvenile fiction invalids. The edges of the book are rubbed with this rough paper, taking off the dirt and the yellow appearance. Rough edges of leaves are frequent also in this branch of literature. These leaves are carefully trimmed off, and a thin strip of nice quality paper is pasted on to make a clean, regular edge.

"Butting" is a method of operating that is not used by all book surgeons. This consists in placing with the wooden paddle a thin line of glue on the edges of a torn leaf and then pressing them tightly together. It has been demonstrated thoroughly that this butting holds the torn leaf just as firmly as is and is much more satisfactory than the old method of pasting gummed transparent paper over the torn places.

The loose leaves are a frequent source of annoyance to the book doctors. The remedy for these bothersome leaves is a hinge of percale or paper, which holds the unruly page in place after the heavy press has been brought to bear on the book. In such cases the thin board is always used to slip into the volume, so that it will keep its shape properly.

The operation which requires the most skill is the sewing of the signature or division of a book back into place. The needle and coarse thread are pushed in and out of the holes in the signature and the binding, and when it becomes awkward to use the fingers the slender forceps are used to draw the needle in and out.

It is part of the work of every public library employee to take a hand in the hospital department, and ingenuity supplies means to remedy every complaint that is conjured up by even the most erratic book. The book doctor trusts wholly to her own wit and skillful fingers to effect a cure, and there are few cases that are hopeless.—New York Mail and Express.

Cut Off.

"Poor child!" exclaimed Mrs. Goodart, who had been touched by the appeal to the extent of a quarter. "And how did this accident happen to your father?"

"Why," replied the bright little girl, "he begged so much money one day that he got drunk and was sent to jail."

"But you told me his arms were cut off."

"Oh, no, ma'am! I said 'arms.'"—Philadelphia Press.

By Their Crests, Perhaps.

She—So you have crossed the ocean sixty-four times. You must be getting used to it.

He—Yes, considerably. I have lately got so that I recognize over half the waves we meet.—Town and Country.

CLASS DISTINCTIONS.

They Go Almost Down to the Very Bottom of Society.

Some sort of class feeling is, we believe, inherent in human nature. People often speak as though these demarcations existed only among the middle and upper classes, but such is not the fact. Indeed it is very far from the fact. No more misleading labels than "the classes" and "the masses" were ever invented. There are no masses, rightly speaking. Class distinctions go almost down to the bottom—not quite, of course, because there is always a residuum who through their fault or their misfortune have neither the pride nor the imagination to sort themselves.

Money is not an absolute criterion of social position. Character, in so far as it is reflected in propriety of behavior, counts for a great deal. A rowdy family sink directly, though they may have money to waste, and a respectable widow may retain her superiority in the face of grinding poverty. The acme of good manners, the very badge of gentility, is to be "quiet," never to let the sound of mirth, quarreling or lamentation proceed out of your dwelling.

This sign of social distinction is appreciated down to the very bottom. On the upper rungs of the social ladder we should say that those social distinctions which can be defined at all rest upon birth, money and brains. Among the poor they rest upon money and manners, and the latter, alas, are, below a certain wage, woefully dependent upon the former.—Spectator.

Jonah and the Whale.

There is nothing in the original texts of the Bible to show that the creature which we are told swallowed Jonah was really the same animal we call a "whale" in this day and age of the world. The word translated into both the Septuagint and the New Testament was the Greek word "Katos," which means simply a sea monster, and this word was the one used by our Lord in his reference to the account of Jonah's exploit. So far, therefore, as the Hebrew or Greek words are concerned, the monster may have been a shark, a sea serpent or some other uncanny denizen of the deep.

Hence there is nothing incredible in the statement that Jonah, upon being thrown into the sea, was quickly overtaken by some water monster and swallowed without suffering mutilation. To Biblical students it is a well known fact that a vessel sailing from Joppa to any Spanish port must pass through a section swarming with a species of shark called a "sea dog." The sea dog has a throat large enough to swallow fair sized men.—St. Louis Republic.

She Pricked Her Finger.

A maid employed by a prominent New York family came to her mistress with tears in her eyes not many days after she had been in the household and said that she had pricked her finger with a table fork.

"I am terribly worried, ma'am," she said, "for fear the fork may have had some brass in it and have poisoned my hand."

"Oh, nonsense, Mary," replied the lady of the house. "How could the fork poison you when it is made of pure silver? I never allow anything else on my table."

The next day Mary and the fork which had pricked her and all the other forks and, in fact, the whole table service, guaranteed by the mistress to be solid silver, had disappeared for parts unknown.

How Savages Came to Use Knives.

The first men, armed with the simplest weapons or with none at all, pursued in the chase the animals that served them as food and, being generally in a state of starvation, tore them to pieces with their fingers and devoured on the spot the flesh, raw and bloody. In time they domesticated animals that assisted them in hunting and invented the bow and spear that enabled them to kill their prey at a greater distance.

The knife was invented as an instrument of attack or defense or for rough cutting and carving and, being commonly worn on the person, was found convenient in eating and became in time an accessory of the table for reasons so obvious that they require no explanation.

TANKS OF FACTS.

There Is a Difference Between Information and Knowledge.

A great many people mistake information for knowledge. What a man most needs is not that he may be possessed of an accumulation of facts, but that he may know where to look for the facts when he wants them. We all know the unpleasant individual who is continually seeking information. You show him about your city and he asks: "How many miles of street railway have you in your city?" "What is the price of ice here this summer?" "How many churches are there here?" "How long has that building been standing?" etc., ad nauseam. You don't know and wonder why he wants to. You know where you can find out, and that is enough for you.

And then there is that equally disagreeable person who actually seems to be a tank of facts. He has more information than anything else and delights in asking you most extraordinary questions. When you confess your ignorance, he will look upon you with pity and exclaim, "What, don't you know?" and then tell you when you don't want to know at all. For example, he is much surprised because you don't know how long the Amazon river is. He permits you—may, he insists—that you should guess, only that he may the better humiliate you. His brain is so incumbered with facts that it is almost useless. Life is too short for a man to try to constitute himself a library of universal knowledge when the reservoirs of such knowledge are ready to hand when it is needed.—Manchester Union.

Speaking Italian.

A piece of parliamentary repartee quite as good as the famous retorts in the house of commons and our congress comes from a New England university. Two students ranged against each other in debate grew very warm and took to commenting on each other's oratorical manner. One of them spoke with much emphasis, letting the stress of his voice fall explosively on certain passages.

His opponent opened his speech by saying, "My friend on the negative thinks to win this debate by speaking exclamation marks and italics."

The other could do nothing at the moment to turn the laugh which this speech raised, but when his turn came he "got back" at his opponent with this retort:

"My friend on the affirmative says I speak italics. I should say that he uses italics in the way they are used in the English Bible—not to emphasize, but to mark what is not original and inspired."—Youth's Companion.

How Victor Hugo Worked.

Victor Hugo always wrote standing at a high desk especially constructed for him, throwing off sheet after sheet as fast as he filled it till he would be quite snowed up in leaves of foolscap. He often rose in the middle of the night to note down an idea or a verse. He got up for the day usually at 6 o'clock and would devote from six to eight hours per diem to his work. He made but few corrections, his poems being thought out complete in his brain before he put pen to paper. It is a well known fact that he indulged in the arduous task of composition while traversing the streets of Paris on the top of an omnibus. When working out some great conception, he would spend hours in this way.

The Khedive and the Rasool.

Even to the adventurers and downright swindlers who hung about his court at Cairo and afterward pursued his wanderings Ismail extended a good natured, half contemptuous patronage. He liked a rogue far better than a fool. Once, when he had formally forbidden his door to a flagrant offender, the man, who knew his character, got a ladder and climbed into the viceroys' room, remarking, "I have obeyed your highness' commands and have crossed your threshold by the window and not by the door." The humor of the thing at once appealed to Ismail, and the offender was reinstated in his favor.—Atheneum.

Each decision you make, however trifling it may be, will influence every decision you will have to make, however important it may be.

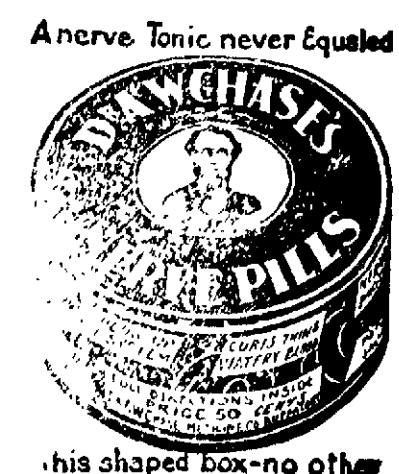
WHY SUFFER WITH NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA?

Nervous Dyspepsia is a very common trouble now a days, and differs from common, ordinary, every day indigestion, only in the cause. Common, old-fashioned indigestion comes from over feeding, hurried eating, failure to chew the food thoroughly—a greasy, fatty, doughy, pasty diet. Nervous Dyspepsia comes from hurry, worry, care, trouble or excess. The stomach nerves are weakened, they fail to regulate the stomach juices; the supply is insufficient; food is not digested; distresses; rests heavy; gets sour; repeats; ferments; gas forms; water brash occurs; the stomach becomes irritable, inflamed, painful or burns; you grow irritable, nervous, restless, morose, sullen, can't sleep, are hungry and afraid to eat, lose weight and strength. It is here Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills come as a blessing—giving to the nerves a strength they lack, and through them to the stomach the power to again properly handle and digest the food; to the system generally a new found strength and vigor—a condition that can be brought about by no other medicine known to science.

West Main Street.

Mrs. William Cameron, of No. 145 West Main street, Massillon, O., says: "Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are good. My stomach was weak—I was nervous, felt badly all over, was generally out of sorts but rounded up in good shape after using the Nerve Pills I got at E. S. Craig's drug store No. 9 South Erie street. They certainly are a good tonic and regulator as the stomach and digestion became good and I feel strong and energetic again in every way. I am glad to recommend the Nerve Pills to other similar sufferers."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Signature and portrait of Dr. A. W. Chase on each box of the genuine. For sale by dealers, 50 cents a box, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., 257 Washington St., Buffalo, N. Y.



We have just received from Juan Cabrer, Ponc, Puerto Rico, a nice lot of....

Panama Hats.

The Best for the money ever shown. It will be to your advantage to see them.

DOLL'S Hat and Shirt Store, 4 EAST MAIN.



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W. F. HERMAN, General Passenger Agent, CLEVELAND, O.

A Safe Cure for Headache.

Have you ever felt depressed after taking a Headache Remedy, and do you know that if it contained a Heart Tonic it would cure without that depression? Clinch Headache Wafers are a Heart Tonic, never depress, never fail, best and safest cure in the world. Easily taken. Absolutely harmless. 10 cents all druggists.

Home-Seekers' Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.

Low rate Home-Seekers' excursion tickets to points in West, Northwest and Southwest will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines. Particular information about fares, time of trains and other details will be furnished upon application to passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Very Low Rates.

during the months of March and April via Chicago & Northwestern Railway, \$30.00 from Chicago to Helena, Butte, Anaconda, Ogden and Salt Lake City, \$30.50 Spokane, \$33.00 Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, Victoria and a large number of other points. Tourist Sleeping cars every day from Chicago to the Pacific Coast. For maps and particulars apply to nearest ticket agent or address A. F. Cleveland, 234 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE FISH ARE BITING

Up in Wisconsin and Michigan. First-class train service Chicago & North Western R'y during the fishing season. Summer tourist rates now in effect. Direct connection is made at Chicago with all lines from the south and east. Ask any ticket agent for particulars or address A. F. Cleveland, 234 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Mr. A. A. Slusser, Dear Sir—I wish to say that your Sick and Nervous Headache Tablets have given me relief in every instance. Have used only half a tablet with good results. PETER FOLK.

North Grant Street.

Mrs. J. Yost of North Grant street, Massillon, Ohio, says: "Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are a very fine medicine. I needed a tonic as I felt run down, had little strength, was nervous, slept poorly and was generally out of sorts. I got the Nerve Pills at E. S. Craig's drug store, No. 9 South Erie street, and they acted well. I eat well, sleep well, feel strong and steady and like work again. I am well pleased and glad to recommend the medicine."

THE INDEPENDENT

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
50 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

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THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on
sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bam-
miller's Olger Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Mill street.



THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1902

The fact that ours is the best country in the world and that the people of Europe know it is shown by last month's immigration figures which broke the records with 75,000 arrivals at the port of New York. This makes 250,000 during the past five months.

The slump in prosperity predicted by calamity howlers has not yet struck Massillon if the figures showing the valuation of personal property are any indication of present conditions. An increase in things taxable over last year of \$53,563 is a reasonably sure sign of growth and development.

The statistics of electric railways operating in this state as compiled by the Street Railway Journal in its current issue, show that Ohio is maintaining its position as one of the most progressive builders of traction lines in the country. In mileage the Buckeye state is exceeded only by New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Utah was admitted to the union in 1896 and in the election succeeding cast 64,000 Democratic and 13,000 Republican votes. Four years later the vote of Utah was, Democratic 45,000 and Republican 47,000, a remarkable change in the politics of a new state and evidence of the futility of figuring in advance on the prospects of party majorities in new states.

The American typewriter is another American success abroad. A well known firm has just secured an exclusive contract for the supply of machines to the Austrian finance ministry and its branches throughout the entire empire. This, like a recent contract with the same company to supply all the courts of the empire, was the result of a competitive test conducted by the Austrian government.

The Rev. Amos Evans preached a sermon in the First United Evangelical church at Canton the other day which contained some theology and much common sense. The burden of his remarks was to the effect that all men have a right to their own ideas; that it is not to be expected that we read and understand all things alike and that the multiplicity of churches will not retard the progress of Christianity if each church will but stand a united body of persons friendly to each other.

The London Shipping World observes that it would probably make an English manager's hair stand on end and give English locomotive superintendents fits if they were seriously asked to transport 4,000 tons of coal in a single trainload. This is exactly what the Philadelphia & Reading Company did on Sunday, April 20. The train consisted of 61 cars, of which 57 were of 100,000 pound capacity. The air brakes were connected up on the first 40 cars. "In this country," says the Shipping World, "we meander along with 40 ten-ton trucks and wonder why our railway rates are so high. Well, we ought to have passed the wondering stage by now. But we haven't."

According to Dr. Ferdinand Fischer, of Göttingen, who has collected all the available data as to the coal resources of the entire world, the coal resources of America are at least 684,000 million tons. The United States now far surpasses all other nations in the employment of machinery in coal mining. The cheaper and more rapid methods of machine mining have undoubtedly been a factor in the influences that have made us the first among the coal-producing states. The quantity of our machine mined coal increased from 6,200,000 tons in 1891 to 43,963,000 tons in 1899. Dr. Fischer advises the Germans to give more attention to the mining of coal by machinery.

WE WANT THE LINE TO DALTON.

The fact that there is competition for the franchise for the Massillon-Dalton electric railway is proof that the projected line is a good thing as The Independent has always pointed out. The situation is a delicate one for the council to handle inasmuch as it is quite natural to desire to favor the home company, which, all things being equal, is entitled to first consideration.

The demand that a branch of the line be built to Columbian Heights is

a matter that might be subjected to criticism because it goes without saying that that end of the line would be unprofitable and it might be inferred that particular real estate interests were being served by requiring this branch to be built.

Aside from this question it is the council's first duty to see to it that the franchise is granted to a company which is earnestly seeking to build the road and not simply to secure a franchise for speculative purposes. A lesson should have been learned by our experience in the matter of the Navarre line. In that instance there was also competition and it may safely be asserted that the company which failed to get the franchise would undoubtedly have constructed the road five years ago. It is proper that the city should receive full returns for any rights granted, but it must be borne in mind that the people want the Massillon-Dalton line. Its building must not be deferred in an endeavor to drive a sharp bargain.

BRITAIN'S CHIEF DIPLOMATIC POST.

There is a new factor in European politics; it is America. More particularly is this new factor important in the calculations of the British Empire. The development of the United States has shifted—for Great Britain certainly—the diplomatic center from Paris to Washington, but our government altogether ignores the altered situation. The following table of salaries paid to our diplomatic representatives is instructive: The British ambassador at Paris receives £9,000; at Berlin, Constantinople and Vienna, £8,000; at St. Petersburg, £7,800; at Rome, £7,000; at Washington, £6,500.

Apart from other considerations it is, therefore, obvious that Paris is regarded by our diplomatists as the prize of the service, while Washington is a low rung in the ambassadorial ladder. But the United States send their best men to represent them in London, and London is the appointment which those men most value.

It is time for us to remove from our minds the lingering impression that America is a rebellious English colony; a vulgar Anglo-Saxon suburb. The United States is now a great country, the most important foreign element that Great Britain has to deal with. Washington must, therefore, be made the principal post in our diplomatic service, and to do that the salary must be considerably raised, even if at the expense of the other first-class appointments.

It would be a pitiful blunder to appoint a new ambassador to succeed Lord Pauncefoot on the old lines; to wit, as a representative to the least important embassy but Madrid!—London Truth.

THE FINE WOOL REGION.

A writer in the Boston Wool and Cotton Reporter describes the region of the best fine wools in the world as follows:

The fine wool sections in Ohio are in the eastern part of the state. Take a map of the state of Ohio and draw a line beginning in Columbiana county at the eastern boundary of the state directly across to Columbus; and from Columbus draw another straight line to Marietta in Washington county in the southeastern corner of the state, and the triangle formed by these two lines and the eastern boundary line of the state practically covers the area known as the fine wool section of Ohio. In addition to this, if we take the Pan Handle section of West Virginia and Washington, Green and Beaver counties of Pennsylvania, and we have what is known as the fine fleece wool section of the United States. In Ohio this area includes Belmont and Harrison counties, also Tuscarawas, Jefferson, Carroll, Noble, Morgan, Muskingum, Guernsey, Washington and Monroe counties. The coarsest grades are grown in the northern tiers of counties. There are medium wools grown in the fine wool area referred to, but not to a relatively large extent. The western portions of Ohio are largely medium wool sections although some fine wool is grown in these also. Generally speaking, as you go north, the wools grow coarser.

Ohio wool is considered good stock to own. The general impression is that the Ohio clip will certainly show no decrease and some think that there may be a noticeable shortage (though not to the extent that there will be in West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania) owing to the high price of feed and mutton which has induced a more liberal selling of sheep than during the previous year. It is expected that the wool will be of good quality as compared with last year, as a cold, vigorous winter tends to make good wool.

Ohio wools are as popular as ever. They have the strength of fibre not found in even Australia. Ohio, West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania wools are indeed the best wools grown in this country on account of their fineness, strength and adaptability to worsted purposes. They do the work which other wools do not. As to grade, they "work up" in the process of manufacture, rather than down as in the case of South American wools. Climate and judicious breeding have done the work.

MRS. ROBINSON'S CASE IN COURT.

Judge Ambler Orders Journal Corrected.

PLEA IN ABATEMENT PENDING.

The Trial of Mrs. Robinson for the Murder of Walter McNair Will Probably Go Over to the September Term of Court—Stark County Liquor League's Annual Outing.

Canton, June 10.—The journal entry relating to the presence of Official Court Stenographer Belle H. Norwood in the grand jury room to take down testimony was ordered corrected by Judge Ambler Tuesday morning. This record was brought to the attention of the court by the motion to quash the indictment and the plea in abatement filed by Attorneys A. M. McCarty and D. W. Shetler, counsel for Sarah Robinson, indicted for first degree murder. It was claimed that the record did not show that a request had been made by the prosecutor for the presence of the stenographer to take down notes, and make a transcript of the evidence. Judge Ambler ordered a correction to show this fact. The order of court is as follows: "It coming to the notice and attention of the court that the entry heretofore made May 5, 1902, is false and untrue, and does not embody the facts by reason of error and inadvertence, it is hereby ordered by the court that the entry be and is hereby changed, altered, modified and amended so as to recite and embody the facts as follows: After said grand jurors were sworn, at the request of the prosecuting attorney Belle H. Norwood, official court stenographer of this court, was by the court sworn, imposing an obligation of secrecy upon said stenographer not to disclose any testimony taken down or heard except to the jury, the prosecutor, or less called in a court of justice to make disclosures; and thereupon the prosecuting attorney requested said Belle H. Norwood, official stenographer, to take short hand notes of the testimony before the grand jury in conformity to law and the oath thus administered."

To all of this the defendant Sarah Robinson excepted. The correction of the record does not affect the further consideration of the plea in abatement filed by Mrs. Robinson's counsel. After Judge Ambler passes on the demurrer of the prosecutor it is still possible that the plea in abatement may be heard. Should such be the case, the jury will be called upon to decide the questions at issue and testimony will be admissible. If this contingency arises, several days may be occupied in hearing the plea in abatement. The present indications are that the trial of Sarah Robinson will not be reached at this term of court but will go over until the September term. Fifteen days must intervene between the time that the venire of jurors in a murder trial are subpoenaed before the trial can begin and this would run the case into July before it can be started. As court usually adjourns about this time it looks doubtful for the trial this term. Sarah Robinson was brought into the court room and sat near her attorneys when the court ordered the journal corrected.

The annual outing of the Stark County Liquor League will be held at Meyer's lake, Casino side, on Thursday, June 19. A committee consisting of Louis Hug and B. J. Steele, of Canton, and John Friege, of Massillon, has been appointed to make arrangements for the affair. The committee promises that an excellent programme of sports will be arranged. In the estate of John Albrecht, Massillon, third account filed. In the estate of Frederick Albrecht, Massillon, seventh account of testamentary trustee filed. In the estate of Jonas D. Simon, Massillon, final account filed. In the guardianship of Leslie Schaeffer, Massillon, fourth account filed. Marriage licenses have been granted to Leo Weible and Ida Halter, and Frank C. Miller and Etta Evans, all of Massillon.

CLOSED ON SUNDAYS.

World's Fair Association Will Sign Contracts.

St. Louis, June 11.—President Francis has been authorized by the exposition directors to sign a contract with Secretary of the Treasury Shaw binding the world's fair management not to operate the fair on Sunday at any time. This is a condition imposed in the act appropriating five million dollars by the United States government.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

What Ohio Miners Will do in Regard to Strike.

Columbus, June 9.—President Haskins, of the Ohio miners' organization, has issued a statement regarding certain alleged authorized interviews in relation to the part which the miners of this state will take in the anthracite dispute. After denying that he has ever made any statement that the miners of Ohio will not strike in sympathy with their brothers in Pennsylvania, he continues: "When the time comes for the Ohio miners to decide the course to be pursued they will do that which in their judgment is the best to protect their interests and those of the United Mine Workers of America everywhere. Their action will be governed by many years of experience in organization and their business relations with the operators of the state."

The financial report of the organization for the past six months has been completed and shows a balance of \$38,000 in the treasury to the credit of the defense fund. The per capita tax of ten per cent per member per month will be turned over to the national organization for the support of the anthracite miners. This levy will aggregate about \$2,500 per month. The levy of one-half of one per cent on the gross earnings of the miners of the state for the state defense will be continued.

HAVE CHARGE OF HELIOGRAPH.

Corporal Mobley to Receive Promotion.

COMMAND SIGNAL STATION.

A Letter From the Philippines Telling of Cholera Plague, a Revolt of Moslems and the Depredations of Armed Ladrone.

Corporal G. P. Mobley, company E, Tenth infantry, stationed at Manila, P. I., has written to friends residing north of Massillon as follows: "Sailing from San Francisco March 15, we arrived at Honolulu March 22, after undergoing the usual quarantine inspection. With the exception of two days while en route the voyage was a most enjoyable one—more so than my last one had it not been our misfortune to run aground on a reef off Masinloc, only seventy-two miles from Manila. That was on Wednesday, April 9, and there we lay till Saturday, April 12, when two transports and two tugs arrived from Manila, and, after unloading three hundred tons of the cargo they pulled the Hancock off the reef and we at once started for Manila."

"Just now there is a cholera plague raging on Luzon, and they will not let us go on shore. The natives in some places are badly affected, and the mortality great. "There was rumor that the Moros, of Mindanao, who are Moslems, had revolted against the United States, but not much credit is given to the same. "I have been detailed as provost sergeant on this transport for the rest of the trip, and find most of my time taken up in the execution of my duties. Anticipating that this battalion will establish a heliograph signal station in order to signal to other commands, I went to Captain Root, and was assured of getting the detail, as I spent three months last summer at Fort Crook, Neb., in signaling both with the flag and heliograph. The code used is the one originated by General Myers, formerly chief signal officer of the United States."

"A band of newly armed and equipped lardrons or insurgents have shown up in Bulacan province, Luzon, and the troops are now in hot pursuit, together with the native constabulary under Governor Tescon, who was formerly a rebel officer in the Philippine army."

HE HAS OTHER PLANTS.

G. A. Myers Gave Strasburg Its Lighting Plant.

G. A. Myers, of this city, to whom has been awarded the contract for providing Navarre with electric light, heat and power, came to Massillon from Strasburg, where he says he also installed an electric lighting plant. Mr. Myers expects to organize his company for taking hold of the Navarre project immediately. He states that he has propositions from moneyed men living in that town. Mr. Myers is one of the owners of the Charles street laundry. He says he will probably retire from that business.

TWO HORSES BURNED ALIVE.

Perished in Flames That Destroyed Stable.

ONE WAS A HORSE OF SPEED.

The Property of William Keplinger, of Navarre—A House Burns at North Lawrence—James Mullins, Walter Mullins and Others From Hereabouts Interested in Lawrence Enterprise.

Navarre, June 10.—A fire of unknown origin destroyed the barns of Marshal William Keplinger and Mrs. L. Moutchie at 8 o'clock Monday evening. The Moutchie property was old and dilapidated. The other barn was in good condition, and contained two horses, both of which perished in the flames. One of the horses was a thoroughbred, representing a considerable sum of money. Mr. Keplinger intended putting the horse on the track this fall.

NORTH LAWRENCE.

North Lawrence, June 10.—A company has been organized to take charge of the plant and business of N. K. Bowman and Company, which passed into the hands of the receiver more than a year ago. The new company will be incorporated under the laws of Delaware, with a capitalization of \$30,000, fifty per cent paid up. N. K. Bowman and others in North Lawrence hold \$10,000 of the stock, and the remainder has been sold to W. J. Mullins, James Mullins and Ivor Evans, of Massillon. The company will do a general contracting building business, will operate a lumber and planing mill and will manufacture a patent barrel stave.

The residence of Henry Dunbar was burned to the ground Monday morning. The fire was caused by a spark from a chimney. Most of the household goods were saved. The loss will not reach \$1,000, and is partly covered by insurance.

TO DRILL FOR OIL.

Eureka Development Co. Organizes.

LEASES IN VAN WERT COUNTY.

The Ridge Oil Company Completes Its Organization With W. L. Bechtel as Manager—L. P. Schimke Investigating Oil Fields.

The Eureka Development Company organized Monday, with H. G. Deeweese, president, and L. P. Schimke, secretary and treasurer. The company is capitalized at \$10,000. It will develop coal, gas and oil fields. The company has large territories in Van Wert county and elsewhere under lease, and will immediately begin drilling operations. Both Mr. Deeweese and Mr. Schimke are interested in oil wells now producing.

The Ridge Oil Company's Van Wert county well continues to be a good producer. The officers of this company are J. C. F. Putman, president; S. H. Ammerman, vice president; T. E. Drake, secretary; W. L. Bechtel, treasurer and general manager; J. C. F. Putman, S. H. Ammerman, F. G. Wentzel, W. F. Ware, L. P. Schimke, W. L. Bechtel and T. E. Drake, directors.

L. P. Schimke will leave this evening for Van Wert county, where he will look up some oil property now under lease and inspect the Ridge Company's well, now said to be producing one hundred barrels a day.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Tom L. Johnson Will be Temporary Chairman.

Columbus, June 11.—At the meeting of the Democratic state central committee yesterday it was decided to hold the state convention at Sandusky, September 2 and 3. Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, was selected for temporary chairman of the convention in a spirited contest, receiving 10½ votes to 8 1-3 for Sam E. Johnson, of Cincinnati, and 1 1-3 for J. L. Zimmerman, of Springfield.

S. E. Johnson was the candidate put forward by the friends of John R. McLean. W. H. Tomlinson, of Dayton, was elected temporary secretary. The holding of a late convention is in accordance with the wishes of Mayor Johnson, who favors a short campaign.

STOPPED THE MAIL.

Williams Wanted to Assault Driver of Wagon.

A man who gave the name of John Williams, a newcomer in the town, was crossing Main street, between Erie and the canal bridge, Monday morning. Along came the mail transfer wagon, a few minutes late, the driver lashing the horse into a run.

"Out of the way, there," called the driver.

"Don't get fresh," shouted back Williams. Then the driver said something that particularly riled Williams, and he tried to climb upon the vehicle to strike the man. The latter hit him with his whip, and then Policeman Wissmar came. Williams was fined the costs. The charge was made disturbing the peace.

MASSILLON MEN PLEAD GUILTY.

Heavy Fines for Schaffert and Fogel.

\$225 EACH AND THE COSTS.

The Charge of Grand Larceny

Against the Prisoners Reduced to Petit Larceny by Consent of Prosecuting Attorney Day—Charged With Stealing \$45 Worth of Wire.

Canton, June 10.—Charles Schaffert and Charles Fogel, of Massillon, indicted by the grand jury on charges of interfering with the property of the Massillon Light, Heat and Power Company and grand larceny, appeared before Judge Ambler in common pleas court this morning. Both pleaded guilty to the charge of interfering with the electric company's lines, and were fined two hundred dollars each and the costs.

With the consent of the prosecuting attorney, the charge of grand larceny was reduced to petit larceny, the accused pleaded guilty, and Judge Ambler fined them twenty-five dollars each and the costs.

On the night of January 7, last, wire to the amount of forty-five dollars was stolen from poles in Canal street, Massillon. Later the wire was found in the possession of a foundryman in this city, who claimed he bought it of a junk dealer. Schaffert and Fogel, were believed to be implicated, were arrested in Cleveland about a week after the robbery, taken to Massillon, and at their preliminary hearing were bound over to court. Both furnished bond for their appearance in court.

BOXWELL EXERCISES.

Commencement at West Brookfield, June 19.

The Boxwell or Patterson commencement exercises for Tuscarawas township will be held at West Brookfield in the M. E. church on Thursday evening, June 19. The music for the occasion will be furnished by Prof. Graves and Miss Cully, assisted respectively by the choir of the Christian church of Massillon and the pupils of the township schools. Prof. Frank A. Sweitzer, of Canton, has consented to deliver the class address. The names of the graduates and their schools are as follows:

Edith Eberly, Pleasant View; Walter Miller, Beech Grove; Mamie Weller, Myers; Per Lee Shilling, Myers; Wright Warner, Sixteen; Adrian Myers, Sixteen; Nina Miller, West Brookfield; Wilbur Reineohl, West Brookfield; Leo X. Blantz, West Brookfield.

We wish all patrons of the school living at a distance to remember these facts: June 19 is full moon; people from the township get one-half of the church; we begin at 7:30 sharp; our choir of twenty numbers; our strong class of graduates. It is earnestly desired that each member of the board of education and each teacher in the township be present. Let the members of the graduating class be present not later than 7 o'clock, standard. Everybody come. The exercises will do you good.

A. I. MAYER, Manager.

Our Locomotives the Best.

The ten new locomotives recently sent to France have been found very satisfactory, and as this number is only the first shipment of an order for fifty of them, it shows that foreign people appreciate the value of American products. There is another American product that has become very prominent during the past fifty years and that is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the standard medicine for stomach, liver and bowel complaints. Many people who have experimented for years with unknown remedies without finding relief, have been brought back to health by its use. Then this is surely the medicine for you. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, flatulency, and malaria, fever and ague. We urge you to try it. Our Private Stamp is over the neck of the bottle.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Edith Eisebri is visiting friends in Akron.

W. H. Stout, editor of the Uhrichville Chronicle, was in the city Tuesday on business.

Miss Pearl Kittinger, of East Greenville, has gone to Norwalk to spend several months visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Anton Heitger returned Monday evening from Pittsburgh where they attended the funeral of a relative.

The Daughters of Liberty will hold an ice cream festival at the home of Mrs. Anna Marks, 170 West Main street, next Tuesday evening.

George Leahy, of Columbus, formerly of this city, is visiting in Massillon and vicinity. Mr. Leahy is now in the insurance business.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Kuhn, of Dayton, O., have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Brown for a few days. Mrs. Kuhn is a niece of Mr. Brown.

The Stark county Pomona Grange and the Fairmount Grange will hold a joint meeting at the home of S. H. Hoiles, two miles south of Alliance, on Saturday, June 14.

The township board of education will meet in this city next Monday for the purpose of engaging teachers for the fall term. There are applicants for all but one school.

The heirs of the late Mrs. C. McC. Everhard have presented to the Charity Rotch school a hundred volumes from the library of the deceased. The books are various in character all well calculated to be of value to the pupils.

"Everywhere in the West there will be big crops this year," remarked Dr. J. F. Gardner, of West Brookfield, who has just returned from a tour of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and the Western country generally. "Wheat especially bids fair to be a heavy yield."

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Wesley M. E. church surprised its president, Mrs. John Ritter, on Tuesday evening, reminding her of her birthday anniversary and presenting her with a handsome china tea set. After the presentation an elaborate supper was served.

The annual festival of the Welsh Union church will be held in E. J. Evans' grove, Justus, Saturday evening, June 21. Ice cream, berries, bananas and all the delicacies of the season will be served. The Stanwood band will furnish music for the evening. Everybody is invited to be present.

The stockholders of the old Howells Coal Company met Tuesday for the purpose of disorganizing. The books of the old company were brought out and closed up, all accounts settled and the charter abandoned. The Howells Coal Company sold out to the Massillon Coal Mining Company about a year ago.

James A. Flynn and Miss Clara V. Frantz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Frantz, of this city, were married at 6 o'clock Tuesday morning by the Rev. H. V. Kaempfer, at St. Mary's church. Thomas Carver was best man and Miss Ella Frantz, sister of the bride, bridesmaid. Mr. and Mrs. Flynn left at 10:10 for Chicago where they will spend their honeymoon.

The Youngstown city council passed an ordinance bringing within the city limits the entire works of the National Steel Company. When the plant was originally started by the Ohio Steel Company the larger part of it was by agreement with council left outside the city limits for ten years, exempting it from city taxes, and now the time has expired. The property is valued at \$15,000,000.

The Ohio State University Pharmaceutical Society, at Columbus, held its final session, a few evenings ago. The society issued diplomas to the members of the university class graduating in pharmacy this year, among whom is Stanley M. Baltzly, son of Z. T. Baltzly, of this city. Mr. Baltzly, who is president of the society, made an address, in which he reviewed the work of the organization during the past year.

John Snable, a well known young man of Norwalk, attempted suicide Monday night by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He is still alive, but it is thought he cannot recover. He had been paying attention to Miss Daisy Gibson, and because she rejected him he attempted to take his life on her father's porch. He had in his hand when found her photograph and a letter in which she refused to marry him.

The climate and crop bulletin of the United States weather bureau for the week ending June 9 is as follows for Ohio: Wheat improving and heading well; corn small but fair stand and being cultivated; oats growing slowly; timothy, meadows, and pastures short; hay crop not promising; tobacco nearly all transplanted; potatoes doing well; gardens improving; light crop strawberries being secured; apples and pears dropping; locusts reported in several counties.

TWO WEDDINGS.

Miss Ida Halter Becomes Mrs. Weible—Evans—Miller.

Leo C. Weible and Miss Ida L. Halter were married at St. Mary's church Wednesday morning at 8:30 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. V. Kaempfer, in the presence of about three hundred friends and relatives. John Weible, brother of the groom, acted as best man, and Miss Anna Halter, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid. After the ceremony, close friends of the bride and groom drove to the Halter farm, four miles east of the city on the New Berlin road, where dinner was served at 12 o'clock. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Halter, living four miles east of the city. The groom is one of Massillon's well known railroad men. Mr. and Mrs. Weible will make their future home in Wooster street, where a home has already been prepared for them.

EVANS-MILLER.

In the presence of twenty guests, Miss Etta Evans, daughter of Mrs. Jacob Evans, was married at her home in North Mill street, Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, to Frank C. Miller, of Akron. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George Darsie, pastor of the Christian church. Among those present were Mr. Miller's parents, from Akron, and Mr. and Mrs. John Floom, of Canton. Mr. and Mrs. Miller will be at home after June 26 at 117 West street, Akron.

INCREASE IN THINGS TAXABLE.

Massillon Valuation Aggregate \$738,452.

\$53,563 GREATER THAN BEFORE

Heaviest Increase is in the Second Ward, it Here Amounting to \$31,697—Lightest Was in the Fourth Ward, Amounting to but \$3,105.

One indication of the growth and development of Massillon is shown in the reports of the assessors, now in the hands of the board of equalization. The total increase in the valuation of all personal property is \$53,563 over last year. The figures in detail are as follows:

First ward—This year, \$237,782; last year, \$231,014; gain, \$6,768.
Second ward—This year, \$215,506; last year, \$183,809; gain, \$31,697.
Third ward—This year, \$248,405; last year, \$236,412; gain, \$11,993.
Fourth ward—This year, \$36,759; last year, \$33,654; gain, \$3,105.
Totals—This year, \$738,452; last year, \$684,889.

It is expected that the board of equalization will increase this amount materially. Last year the board increased valuations sufficiently to make the tax return \$1,300 greater.

BOUND TO MAKE TROUBLE.

Miles Tries to Prevent Passage of Philippine Bill.

Chicago, June 11.—The Record-Herald publishes the following from its Washington correspondent: Three or four days before the Philippine bill was passed in the Senate General Miles called on Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, at the latter's hotel. This conversation followed:

"Senator, can you not have the vote on the Philippine bill postponed for a week or two?" asked General Miles.
"I do not see how that is possible," replied Senator Hoar. "We have an agreement to vote next Tuesday, and these agreements are almost invariably adhered to in the Senate."

"But is not there some way in which you can secure a postponement, if only for a few days?"
"What could be gained by it? Why should we seek postponement?" inquired the senator.

"For this reason," replied the general commanding the army. "If we can gain a little more time we can bring out such damaging facts concerning the conduct of the army in the Philippines that the bill may not pass at all."

Senator Hoar could not see his way clear to making an effort to secure postponement of the vote, even with the inducement that the general commanding the army might be able to make enough damaging disclosures concerning the conduct of his soldiers in the field to have an effect upon the vote in the Senate. In fact, Mr. Hoar did not try to secure a postponement, and was somewhat surprised at the character of the proposal made to him. Before leaving Washington for his home in Massachusetts Senator Hoar told a few of his friends of General Miles' suggestion, and the incident has given rise to a great deal of comment.

OPERATORS' STATEMENT.

Reasons for Refusing to Confer with Miners.

OPPOSED TO TWO MASTERS.

Presidents of Leading Companies Claim the Adjustment of a General Wage Scale is Impracticable—One Company Alleges That the Production Per Man Has Greatly Depreciated.

New York, June 11.—The presidents of the coal roads immediately affected by the strike of the anthracite coal miners, made public letters and telegrams which have passed between the operators and President Mitchell and other representatives of the United Mine Workers. The operators say they have heretofore hesitated about making public this correspondence. "The President of the United States," they add, "having requested Mr. Wright, the commissioner of labor, to investigate the strike, the presidents of the coal companies have given him such facts as he desired, including this correspondence and it is now given to the public."

The operators preface the correspondence with a brief history of the unionizing of the anthracite coal miners after the establishment of the United Mine Workers originally and organization of bituminous coal miners, and recite the agreement to an advance of 10 per cent in wages in 1901, following the strike of 1900; the abolishment of the sliding scale and finally the invitation of February 14, 1902, to the operators to a joint conference to form a wage scale for the ensuing year. Then the text of the letters and telegrams are introduced. President Baer, of the Central railroad of New Jersey, whose letter was first on the list, said that his company had to decline to join any conference of the miners and operators and gave several reasons for this position. He thought it impossible to form a wage scale for the whole anthracite season, because the mining of this kind of coal was far different from taking out bituminous coal. His company does not like to have its relations with the miners disturbed every year and did not believe there should be two masters in the management of its business. Baer plainly told President Mitchell that he couldn't have discipline when the employee disregards the orders of his superiors in business and charged that his organization had no power to enforce its decrees.

President Truesdale, of the Lackawanna, said the policy of his company always had been to deal directly with all classes of its employees through their own accredited committees and believed it impracticable and wellnigh impossible to adjust a general wage scale in a conference or convention.

President Thomas, of the Erie, said that despite the fair wages being paid there was a great depreciation in the amount of work produced per man

between April and October. He, too, thought it impractical to try to fix a general scale.

AID FOR THE STRIKERS. Miners' Committee to Solicit Here.

Thomas Kineray and Henry Rummus, formerly of this district, lately of East Saginaw, Mich., called on Mayor Bell, yesterday, to say that they are a committee empowered to solicit funds for the 2,100 striking miners of Michigan. Messrs. Kineray and Rummus will begin soliciting in Massillon in a few days.

A committee will also probably be named by the miners' officials of this district to solicit funds for the strikers of West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

THE STRIKE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

William Morgan in Jail at Fairmont.

HAD CHARGE OF THE STRIKE.

The Strikers are Gaining at Many Points Throughout the State—Mine Operators Employing Additional Guards as Fast as Winchester's Can be Procured.

Fairmont, June 11.—William Morgan, of Massillon, one of the national officers of the United Mine Workers, who has had charge of the strike of the miners in this vicinity, was arrested last night, charged with violating an injunction prohibiting the strike leaders from working along their usual lines. Mr. Morgan, who had lately been stationed at Flemington, a mining town near here, succeeded in bringing into the strike movement all of the miners employed at that place. Mr. Morgan has not been admitted to bail, but is in jail here. Proceedings will at once be begun to effect his release.

Keystone, W. Va., June 11.—The situation in the Great Flat Top and Tug river coal fields is practically unchanged. At some of the mines the strikers lost a few from their ranks, but at other points they made gains. At mass meetings yesterday the strikers voted unanimously to remain out until the operators make some concessions.

An extra force of guards were put to work at many of the mines in this territory yesterday. The number of guards is being increased as rapidly as Winchester's can be secured. There were several shipments of firearms to this section yesterday. One company received five dozen Winchester repeating shotguns.

At East Bank last night the operators signed an agreement conceding everything, but the union would not allow men to work this morning.

Thurmond, W. Va., June 11.—The strikers succeeded yesterday in tying up almost every operation in the New river district. Not one hundred miners out of six thousand were at work on Loup creek, and not a single car of coal has been sent down that branch. At mass meetings held at Glen Jean the strikers decided to remain out indefinitely, unless the operators met their demands.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTY SEAT.

Official Announcement of Convention.

HON. R. W. TAYLER, CHAIRMAN.

Plans for Incorporation of a

Brewing Company with Cap-

ital of \$75,000 or \$100,000

Strike of Stark Telephone

Company Linemen Ended.

Canton, June 11.—The Republican congressional convention will be held at Salem on Wednesday, July 23. Definite announcement of this fact was made Wednesday morning by Judge J. P. Fawcett, who is chairman of the congressional committee. Congressman R. W. Tayler will be temporary chairman of the convention with Joseph M. Higley, of Youngstown, as temporary secretary.

The meeting for the organization of the stockholders of the new brewing company scheduled for Tuesday afternoon in K. O. T. M. hall, was largely attended and there was much enthusiasm among the parties interested in the plan. Besides the forty or fifty Canton men who have signed the subscription book, about a dozen people were present from other towns in the county. After the plans were talked over at some length a temporary organization was effected by this election: John A. Brobst, president; John F. Weiss, secretary; William F. Schumacher, treasurer. A small assessment was agreed upon in order to cover the expenses incident to organization. The question of site was discussed and options on several available properties were taken. The company will be incorporated for \$75,000 or \$100,000 in a few days and another meeting of the stockholders will be held at the same place next Tuesday.

The linemen of the Stark County Telephone Company returned to work yesterday after a strike of two weeks. The men demanded a nine-hour day at \$2.50. Both of these concessions were shortly granted by the company, but the strikers would not return to work until J. W. Kennedy, a foreman who refused to join in the strike, had been discharged. This was the sticking point, the company refusing to comply with this request. Yesterday the men waived this point and work was resumed. The strike affected the linemen in Alliance who are members of the Canton union. The service in both cities has been badly crippled.

MRS. M'KINLEY'S PENSION.

First Check Issued by the Agency at Columbus.

Columbus, June 11.—The first check in payment of the pension of Mrs. McKinley was issued by the United States pension agency here yesterday. It calls for \$652.78, but hereafter she will receive every three months a check for \$1,250.

Mrs. Garfield, who also draws a similar pension through this agency, was given her check for her quarterly pension in the same amount yesterday.

When you want the news while it is news, take THE INDEPENDENT.

MYSTIC SHRINERS MEET.

Two Thousand Delegates at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., June 11.—Nearly two thousand fez-capped nobles of the Mystic Shrine are here to attend the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the imperial council of the order, which convenes tomorrow. This number is made up from the delegates from Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Kansas City, St. Paul, Denver, Buffalo and scattering delegations from Texas, Arizona, Indiana, Tennessee, Michigan, Oregon, Wisconsin, Iowa and other states. The local members have been diligently attending to the wants of the visitors and a jolly crowd is about every hotel.

TO ESTABLISH A SCHOOL.

Massillon Fame to Spread to Far Off Persia.

PLANS OF THE REV. L. H. BURRY.

Now Raising Money to be Placed in the Hands of the Rev. Baba Shabbaz, Well Known in This City, for That Purpose—Mr. Shabbaz Now Among the Koords.

The Rev. L. H. Burry, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran church, has plans for establishing a mission school in Souj Boolak, Persia. He has prepared a subscription paper, which will shortly be circulated among the members of his congregation and others who desire to make contributions. Mr. Burry is confident that sufficient money can be raised here in Massillon for the school. He thinks that not more than \$200 or \$250 will be required. The school will probably be given a name suggestive of Massillon or Massillon Lutherans.

Not much in the way of a structure will be required, as mud huts constitute Persia's only architecture in that district. The money will be needed to pay the instructor. Souj Boolak, though having a population of 35,000 has no schools.

The Rev. Baba Shabbaz, a native Persian missionary, educated in this country, and a particular friend of the Rev. Mr. Burry, is now at Souj Boolak, and to him the money will be forwarded and the instituting of the school placed in his hands. Mr. Shabbaz will be remembered by many Massillonians. He has preached here several times in the past. He is now among the Koords of Persia, and he writes interestingly to Mr. Burry and the church papers of his experiences. He says he and a fellow-missionary have been kindly received by the savage cave-dwellers of the mountains, and they have hopes that their work will not be in vain.

It produces a wonderful effect upon the human system. Indescribable feelings of pleasure go leaping and bounding through your body after taking Rocky Mountain Tea. Z. T. Baltzly.

Read the Want Columns daily.

Canton's
Greatest Store.
22 Stores
Under 1 Roof!

WM. R. ZOLLINGER
& CO.
THE DAYLIGHT STORE
FOLWELL BLDG. MARKET & 5TH STS.

This is a cool store to shop in—large, wide aisles; no hot or dark corners anywhere. Comfortable and airy waiting room on first floor; use it! It's for you! It's free; a nice place to rest and meet your friends while in Canton.

Pretty Wash Goods.

A gigantic gathering of dainty colored cotton goods for summer dresses and shirt waists. An immense stock—showing over a thousand styles and patterns. The best only—and all very low in price. Our direct connection with the largest manufacturers and importers in the world, and paying spot cash, enables us to buy at a big discount. We sell at a less price than the average store has to pay for goods of the same quality.

You'll find our wash goods stock covers an enormous floor and shelf space on the first floor and in our big daylight basement. IN THE BASEMENT we are showing over 400 styles and patterns in Seerucker, Gingham, Tulle-du-Nord, Sheer Lawns, etc.; 5c a yard up to 12c.

ON THE FIRST FLOOR more than 600 patterns and styles are being shown. In imported dainties alone, we show by actual count over 150 styles. Many others, such as—Dotted Swisses, Crepe Cloth, Printed Foulards, Madras and Zephyrs, woven Linens, waist Linens, Skirting Linens, Japan Silks, colored Piques, Swiss Silks, Silk Mulls, embroidered Swisses, Pongee, Alexandria Silks, Silk tissues, satin stripe fabrics, mercerized Cheviots and Chambray, colored Duck, Silk Chambray, and many, many others too numerous to mention.

All very low in price; 12c up to 50c a yard for the very finest.

WE GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO ALL MAIL ORDERS.

A Stirring Shoe Sale!

\$2.25 A PAIR
For \$3.50 Shoes.



The greatest, most extraordinary shoe sale ever held in Canton. The shoes are of the very best.

Made by the celebrated Rochester Shoe Co., of Rochester, N. Y., for a large eastern shoe store which recently failed.

The manufacturer immediately came to us and offered us the entire lot at a big sacrifice. We are able to sell these shoes at \$2.25 a pair; THIS IS LESS THAN IT COSTS TO MAKE THEM. You will find them marvelous bargains. Made of extra fine kid, lace style, handsome patent tips, hand turned soles, concave heels; sizes 3 to 9, widths AA to E.

You'll find these very desirable and dressy shoes for summer wear. You could not buy them anywhere, at any time, for less than \$3.50; they are very good values at that price. After these are gone, no more can be had at our special price—\$2.25.

We will fill all mail orders promptly as long as the lot lasts. We guarantee fit if proper size is sent. Shoes by mail cannot be exchanged or returned.



A melon patch in a cornfield will sometimes neutralize the work of the local Sunday school.

If sparrows instead of tame pigeons come to be used as the targets in sportsmen's tournaments, the people will be inclined to look with more favor on these gatherings.

That big dog which now runs the farm separator has found his mission at last. There should be no big dogs kept unless there is a tread power of some sort for them to work.

Farmers would be more willing to die on their old farms if the country cemeteries were better cared for. Scarcely any one likes the prospect of being buried in a weed patch.

If one wants a perfectly safe investment for money nowadays, he must be content with about 3 or 4 per cent interest. Any security promising 10 per cent or more should be investigated very closely.

A man who has to work for a living lost a ten dollar job with us not long ago just because he overcharged on a little thirty cent job which he did for us. It pays to be fair in small matters just as well as in large ones.

The summer storms, leaving a trail of overturned windmills in their wake, do a good deal of advertising for the gasoline engine on the farm as a substitute for the windmill in the work of pumping, churning, grinding, etc.

The demand for American horses and mules for the conduct of the Boer war has about ceased. This demand did much to stimulate the price of horses and put it at about the highest figures known since the war of the rebellion.

Any woman looking for a means of living who will intelligently take up the poultry business will find it one of the safest and most remunerative employments available. There is no danger that the poultry business will ever be overdone in this country.

Just remember that while the corn crop of 1901 was worth, from 50 to 60 cents a bushel on the farm there was almost absolute immunity from hog cholera. We do not say that there is any connection between these two facts, for it may be only a coincidence.

An effort should always be made to interest the farm boy in some one particular thing connected with the farm work. It may be horses or cattle or pigs or chickens or possibly fruit growing. If the boy shows any special liking for any particular branch of agriculture, encourage him in it.

Something is badly out of joint when two men, both well to do young farmers, will commit suicide, one because his wife objected to his going to a neighbor's auction sale and the other because the rain washed out a field of corn which he had just finished planting. Both of these tragedies were enacted recently in a western state.

Asked in what particular manner agriculture has been most benefited by the discoveries in science during the past fifty years, we should name the making of cheap steel. All earth working implements used to be of iron and never worked clean or easily. With the steel came the highly polished surface, lessened friction and an infinitely better quality of all earth work.

A series of duststorms which fairly peeled the surface of the field, followed by hail and the beating of about six inches of rainfall inside of three days, had, we thought, about finished up an acre and a half field of seed oats for us. But our faith was not as strong as the vegetable we were trying to grow, for out of all the adverse conditions the crop is coming along all right.

We find that by covering the strawberry bed with a good heavy coating of straw in the late fall and letting the vines remain covered up just as long as possible in the spring the blooming and fruiting season can be set back at least a week or ten days. This is a decided advantage with the late varieties, as it prolongs the picking season that much. Care must be taken, however, that the covering is not left on too long or the plants will be seriously injured.

It is pleasing to know that the government got caught on the oleo deal as well as the unsophisticated consumer, a case developing during the debate upon the bill in the senate where the government, advertising for a quantity of oleomargarine, got it at 14 cents a pound, and at the same time, was furnished the same article of oleomargarine at 23 cents a pound and could not detect the fraud. Hereafter such a swindle will be impossible.

A very comprehensive experiment recently concluded by the Iowa State Agricultural college in the feeding of sheep for market demonstrated the following interesting facts: First, that sheep will make practically as large gains on grass alone as on grain and grass; second, that in economy of gain grass alone gave the best results; third, that corn at 23 cents a bushel is a more economical grain to feed sheep on grass than oats at 23 cents or barley at 40 cents; fourth, that mutton can be produced much more economically during the summer months on grass alone or grain and grass than by feeding grain and hay during the winter months.

The steers of the western plains held a convention lately and resolved that so long as they are arbitrarily prevented from occupying a position as the head of the herd and are now to be further prevented from co-operating in the dairy business of the country they will hereafter turn their attention strictly to the production of the very finest porterhouse and sirloin steaks and rib roasts possible, which resolutions are cordially indorsed by the dairy herds of the country.

If so situated that you must renew an old strawberry bed in order to have berries for next year, do this: As soon as the bed has done fruiting mow it close to the ground with a sharp scythe. When a good growth of new runners and vines has started, spade up a strip right down the bed where the old plants grow and keep well cultivated until winter. This will work the old bed over on to new ground, and if there is sufficient moisture during the late summer and fall will give a good, productive bed next season.

OLEO LAW AND DAIRY INTERESTS.

We are asked to say something as to the probable effect of the new oleo margarine law upon the dairy interests of the country. The new law goes into effect July 1. It imposes a tax of 10 cents per pound upon oleo if colored to resemble butter. Over 100,000,000 pounds of oleo were made the past year and sold at prices running from 3 to 10 cents per pound less than butter sold for. Most of this oleo finally reached the consumer as genuine butter, was so bought by him and so eaten by him. Oleo can be made to closely resemble butter at a first cost of about 10 cents per pound, but as it passes as butter it always rises and falls in price with the genuine article which it imitates. The profit connected with its manufacture has been enormous—more than 100 per cent when butter was selling at the high prices of the past season. Oleo uncolored is a distasteful looking article of food, and, while just as good in every way or just as bad, as you choose, when uncolored as when colored, it will not in an uncolored state find any market, and the 10 per cent tax will virtually kill the business of its manufacture. The constitutionality of the law is yet to be tested, and it is barely possible that the supreme court of the United States may kill the law, though hardly likely. One makeshift has already been suggested by the manufacturers in the shape of a capsule of coloring matter which is to be furnished with the oleo, the buyer to do his own working over and coloring. This won't work, for the consumer will not buy the stuff when he knows for sure that he is getting oleo. Assuming that the law will stick, it means much to the dairy interests of the country. It will mean the milking of half a million more cows and possibly some advance in price of butter until the supply gets adjusted to the demand. We do not think that it means any permanent advance in butter prices, but simply a larger and wider market for the product. Butter can be produced on the average farm at a first cost the year round of about 13 cents a pound, and the consumer may still expect to be supplied at from 20 to 25 cents, save under such conditions of extra high priced dairy rations as have prevailed the past six months. The claim that the beef animal is to be materially lowered in price because of the law which will prevent the conversion of his tallow product into butter is more of a boggy than a fact, for the cottonseed oil men and the lard men have a hand in this oleo product as well as the steer man. The law when in successful operation will do this—it will give the people a genuine butter product, remove from the dairy interests one of the most ingenious and rascally frauds which ever beset a legitimate and important industry; it will give the poor man a wholesome and, if he shuts his eyes, a palatable substitute for butter selling at a reasonable price; it will encourage the further development of the dairy interests of the country, which is something which cannot fail to be of the greatest benefit to agriculture as a whole, and, lastly, it is a step in advance in the line of pure food legislation which we all hope may be continued in many other lines.

PIGS AND THE PROPRIETIES.

A word to the man who keeps hogs in town—the retired granger, who wants to carry on agricultural operations under the glare of the electric lights—don't keep them. There may be nothing strictly unsanitary and marauding about the odor of a town hogpen in July dog days, but it's mighty unpleasant and does not harmonize with lovers in hammocks on moonlit midsummer nights on the adjoining lot. If the town ordinances do not forbid your keeping hogs in a well ordered municipality, have a little regard for the eternal fitness of things and the good opinion of your neighbors. There are a good many things which are all right enough on the farm which are all wrong when you move to town to live, and letting your chickens run at large and keeping hogs in a pen are two of them, and there are lots of sinners along these lines. When the agricultural department develops that new breed of dude hogs, perhaps things will be different.

A LIVE GOVERNOR.

Be it said to his great credit that the governor of the state of Minnesota from his private purse offered a fifty dollar gold medal to that Minnesota creamery butter maker in a state contest who secured the highest scoring on twelve tubs of butter, one made each month during the year. A young Swede running an unknown creamery in the backwoods of the state won the prize, and now he is as famous in dairy circles as the Brazilian with the dirigible balloon. Of course a Swede won the prize, for it is impossible to offer a prize for fine butter and have any other than a Scandinavian of some variety get it.

TO GET RID OF THE WEEDS.

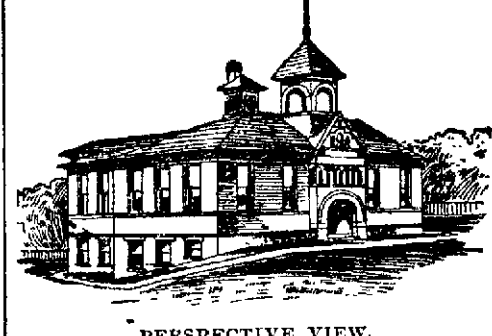
What shall be done with the ragweed and Mayweed in the pastures, the foxtail, morning glories and cockle-burs in the cornfields, the wild hemp and artichokes by the roadside and the purslane in the garden? For the pasture, put on less stock and give the grass a chance to grow; for the weedy cornfield, seed down and give the sheep a chance at the pests which befall it or give it a summer fallow; for the weed-cursed highway, enforce the laws and have the weeds cut at the proper time of the year, and for the garden try mulching with straw for everything which can be mulched.

J. S. Trigg

A VILLAGE SCHOOL.

Designs Showing Plans For Two Room or Three Room Building. The school requirements of most villages are such that future provision had best be made for enlargement to meet the growing demands, and to do this often requires great thought and study to produce the economical results desired. In this design we show two plans as suited to one exterior, the smaller one of two rooms making a compact building by itself and the larger one showing a three room plan, as if added to the two rooms, as shown.

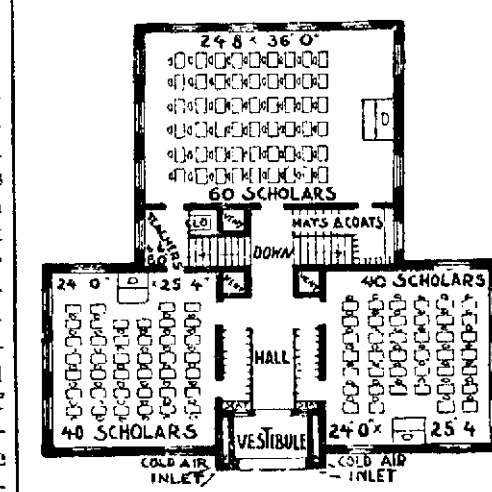
The plans call for brick on a stone basement, the basement being utilized for playrooms, heating and coal room



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

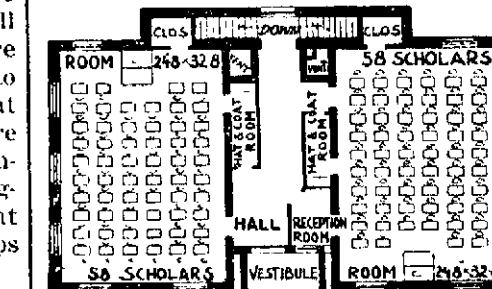
and the sanitarious. Such buildings as this, well and substantially built, give a character and dignity to any village community and lend an air of refinement to the surroundings that oftentimes obliterates and sets aside many other things lacking in the public enterprise. A neat, artistic school building, set in spacious, well kept grounds, is the best advertisement for the progress and future advancement of any village, and on general principles is a good investment outside its educational value. Good schools mean good children, good citizens, good homes, good parents, a good community, health, wealth and prosperity, and surely these are the most desirable things we live for. Then let the foundation of them all be built to last for all time and the schooltime be the brightest of all to look back to in the dawn of life; then no lives will have been spent in vain.

Plan.—A one story and basement brick structure; size, 65 feet front



THREE ROOM PLAN.

and 64 feet deep; basement, 8 feet; first story, 12 feet clear; an excellent plan for a country school, the arrangement being very compact and close and giving spacious playrooms in the basement. The system of heating and ventilation is in conjunction with the dry closet system, which for a small building is inexpensive and simple, as well as easy to manage. The principal's room is placed convenient to the entrance. The stairs in the rear are accessible for both boys and girls and lead directly to their play and toilet rooms, thus separating and isolating the sexes, a measure that all well planned buildings of this class should contain. Stairs are easy, with platforms, and the advantages in this regard are fully met, and the labor of climbing is reduced to a minimum. The walls under grade are of stone, underpinning and facework of good hard red brick; roof



TWO ROOM PLAN.

slated; first floor lined, deadened and laid with marrow maple; walls in adamant finish, with patent blackboards over wainscoting. Basement floor of portland cement. The cost per scholar for such a building is placed at \$55 to \$60 in any good location where the market is good and materials and labor are at a reasonable price. The plans are plain and show the method of seating by single desks, which is by far the best and has been advocated by all the state boards of education the past few years. G. P.

The Stable Floor.

Undoubtedly the most convenient floor for a stable is of cement. The ideal floor is made of cement, with movable plank floors for the stalls. In localities where the soil is of a clayey nature the natural soil will make a very satisfactory floor if the stalls are floored with plank and plank gutters are provided for the manure. Such a floor makes an excellent temporary arrangement, and cement can be purchased and laid as time and funds will permit.

A Wall Painting Note.

Don't ever allow a brush to put a single streak of paint on a wall, either exterior or interior, that is not perfectly dry. More "cushion" an discussion ensue from this than any other cause. No matter if the job be a rush one, the owner of the property will thank you when he understands why you refuse to risk your reputation on a wet surface.

They Never Fail.

An Invalid

of the weakest type can take

Clinic

Headache Wafers.

They are absolutely harmless, easy to take, speedy and sure—a true heart tonic. All druggists. 10 cents.

CLINIC PHARMACAL CO.
TORONTO, ONT.

Real Estate Bulletin

20 lots on S. Erie St., \$400 to \$600
14 " " " " " " 250 " 500
17 " " " " " " 200 " 450
18 " " " " " " 250 " 450
7 " " " " " " 225 " 250
13 " " " " " " 200 " 275
6 " " " " " " 300
18 " " " " " " 200
8 " " " " " " 150-150
1 lot on East Oak Street.
Also lots on Woodland Ave.,
Pear St., Tremont St., Center and
Superior St.
CASH OR EASY TERMS.
JAMES R. DUNN,
Over 50 S. Erie St.

THE

NORTH WESTERN LIMITED

ELECTRIC-LIGHTED

For ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS

Leaves Chicago 6:30 p. m. every day.
Daylight Train leaves Chicago 9:00 a. m. daily.
Night Express 10:15 p. m. daily.
Duluth and St. Paul Fast Mail 10 p. m. Daily.
All Agents Sell Tickets Via

Chicago & North-Western Railway.
The Short Line to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth.
Address W. B. KNISKERN, G. P. and T. A., Chicago.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines.

Under a new schedule in effect at 5 a. m. Sunday, May 25, 1902, passenger trains over the Pennsylvania lines leave Massillon station as follows:

For the West *12:53 a. m., *8:25 a. m., *10:10 a. m., *5:42 p. m., *8:55 p. m., *9:47 p. m., *9:01 p. m.

For the east *2:12 a. m., *8:05 a. m., *8:46 a. m., *12:56 p. m., *4:19 p. m., *7:55 p. m., *10:23 p. m., *8:30 a. m., *4:23 p. m., *Daily.

*Daily except Sunday.
*Sunday only.

For particular information on the subject apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket agent, Massillon, O.

VISIT WASHINGTON.

Good Chance to See the Sights at the National Capital.

Every patriotic American at some time or other is anxious to visit Washington and enjoy the sights to be seen at the National Capital. Some persons may consider it a duty to make the trip and be able to say they have stood beneath the dome of the nation's capital and visited the various departments of a government which is today foremost in progress and enlightenment.

The public edifices at Washington command the admiration of the world. The Capitol, Executive Mansion, Department of State, Navy and War Department, U. S. Treasury and Patent Office, and Department of Agriculture, teem with instructive interest. The Botanical Garden, Smithsonian Institution and Museum, U. S. Navy Yard, Marine Barracks, U. S. Arsenal and numerous attractive squares afford ample scope for sight-seeing. Men prominent in the affairs of the nation are daily met on the beautiful streets of Washington, or in the various departments of the Federal Government. Nowhere in the world is there opportunity for seeing so many men of mark whose names are familiar to newspaper readers as at the National Capital.

The privilege of passing ten days at Washington is offered all travelers to Philadelphia and New York over the Pennsylvania lines at the same fares at which tickets are sold over the direct line of the Pennsylvania system from Harrisburg through Lancaster to Philadelphia and New York. The detour via Washington forms a delightful diversion on a trip to the East, as it does not cost any more, an excellent opportunity is afforded for taking in the sights at the National Capital. J. A. Shoemaker, ticket agent, will furnish full information on the subject in response to inquiries.

Southbound.		5:02	5:35	6:08	6:41
OLIVELAND	lv	5:10	5:20	5:50	6:20
Hudson	ar	5:05	5:35	6:05	6:35
AKRON	lv	5:25	5:55	6:25	6:55
Barberton	ar	5:40	6:10	6:40	7:10
MILLERSBURG	ar	10:50	11:20	11:50	12:20
OLIVELAND	ar	11:15	11:45	12:15	12:45

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Northbound.		5:57	6:30	7:03	7:36
OLIVELAND	lv	6:05	6:35	7:05	7:35
AKRON	ar	6:10	6:40	7:10	7:40
Barberton	lv	6:25	6:55	7:25	7:55
MILLERSBURG	lv	6:40	7:10	7:40	8:10
OLIVELAND	lv	6:55	7:25	7:55	8:25

Trains for Warsaw, Trineville, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leave Massillon, 11:19 a. m. week days. Every day. *Week days only. *K. A. Foss Gen. Pass. Agt. Pittsburg, Pa.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTY SEAT.

Convention to be Held at Salem.

PETER SMITH IS HONORED.

Succeeds the Late Josiah Clutz as Member of the Workhouse Board of Directors—Canton Base Ball Team Defeated by the Cuban Giants.

Canton, June 9.—The Republican congressional convention to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of Congressman R. W. Taylor, of Lisbon, to again be a candidate, will be held at Salem. This place has been decided upon by the congressional committee. The date for holding the convention has not been fully decided upon as yet. The committee did agree on Wednesday, July 30, but a request has been made that the date be made a week later or a week earlier for the reason that the reunion of the Elks in Columbiana county will be held there on that day. Judge Fawcett, who is chairman of the congressional committee, said that this request would be acceded to and another date arranged. Congressman Robert W. Taylor has been selected by the committee as temporary chairman of the convention.

Peter Smith, of Massillon, was elected a director of the Stark county workhouse by the county commissioners, Monday morning. Mr. Smith will succeed the late Josiah Clutz.

The owners of Meyers lake are greatly perplexed over the question of where the water in the lake is going, for it is growing less every day. Workmen have been engaged for the past day or two in trying to locate the leakage, and near Stony Point several deep trenches have been dug, with a view to ascertaining whether the water is going out that way. It is claimed by some that the water in the lake is being lowered by the deep wells sunk by the water works department in the western part of the city.

OBITUARY.

MISS ANNA CRICHTON.

Miss Anna Crichton, formerly of this city, died Sunday afternoon at the Canton infirmary. Miss Crichton was 39 years of age, was born in Maryland and moved to this city when quite young. Doctors pronounce the cause of death as paralysis. Funeral services will be conducted from the residence of T. C. Miller, 41 Front street, Tuesday afternoon. Interment will take place at the Newman cemetery. Miss Crichton was formerly employed as head waitress at the Hotel Conrad. For a few years she saved her money and deposited it in a local bank which went under some ten years ago. All her savings were lost. Miss Crichton took the loss very much to heart and cried over the misfortune until she lost her sight. She was then committed to the county infirmary where she has been for the past ten years.

EDITH BARNEY TILGHMAN.

The Paris edition of the New York Herald contains this notice: De La Roziere, on Tuesday, May 27, 1902, at her residence, 4 Villa Dupont, Edith Barney Tilghman, daughter of Frederick Boyd Tilghman, of New York city, and wife of Marquis Carlet de La Roziere, in the 27th year of her age. The news will be read with much sorrow by Massillonians who recall the Marquis de La Roziere as Miss Tilghman, and who remember her exceptional graces of person and mind. Her remarkable intelligence which expressed itself in brilliant conversation and many accomplishments impressed itself upon all who ever met her, and who will regret to hear of her untimely death.

MRS. NELSON HIGH.

Mrs. Nelson High, well known in Massillon, died at her home in Barberton on Sunday. The funeral will take place on Tuesday at 1 o'clock.

Monongah, W. Va., July 12, 1900. Mr. A. A. Slusser, Dear sir—I'm in receipt of your last package of Gall Cure Powder. Can say it gave me entire satisfaction as to gall and sores that are not intended to run matter; cements and heals quickly. I use it in preference to anything else, and have stables of 100 head of mules and horses. Will soon give you another order. Very truly yours, THOMAS G. PRICE.

If You Could Look into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through **Shiloh's Consumption Cure**. Guaranteed to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Cures Coughs in a day. Write to S. C. Wells & Co., 26 Roy, N. Y., for free trial bottle.

Karl's Clever Root Tea purifies the Blood.

HARDENED TO COLD.

Natives of Siberia Don't Mind a Below Zero Temperature.

Frequently, when we could not expose our ears for two minutes without having them frozen, says a traveler in Siberia, the natives would go for an hour at a time with their hoods thrown back from their heads, and when it required constant watchfulness to keep our noses from freezing they did not appear to notice the temperature at all. One morning in January I stood in perfect amazement at their disregard of the low temperature. They worked for at least half an hour with bare hands packing up the tent and utensils, handling the packages and lashing them together with icy seal thongs without experiencing the least apparent inconvenience, while I partly froze my fingers striking a light for my pipe with a flint and steel, the whole operation taking not more than three minutes.

The night before, happening to go out of the tent after our men had retired, I passed their camp, which was near by. Their fire had burned to a pile of embers, barely affording me light enough to distinguish the sleepers. They were lying coiled up on small deerskins, with their backs to the embers and their fur coats thrown loosely over their naked bodies. The coat of one of them had slipped almost entirely off his body, leaving his back and shoulders exposed to a temperature of 18 degrees F. below zero, and, though his hair was frosted, he snored as soundly as if in comfortable quarters.

Mr. Gladstone's Catch.

"How many members of this house," asked Mr. Gladstone once in the course of a debate on electoral qualifications, "can divide £1,330 17s. 6d. by £2 13s. 8d.?"

"Six hundred and fifty-eight!" shouted one member.

"The thing cannot be done!" exclaimed another.

A roar of laughter greeted this last remark. But it was true, nevertheless. You cannot multiply or divide money by money. You may repeat a smaller sum of money as many times as it is contained in a larger sum of money, but that is a very different thing. If you repeat 5 shillings as often as there are hairs in a horse's tail, you do not multiply 5 shillings by a horse tail. Perhaps you did not know this before. Never mind; you need not be ashamed of your ignorance, for it was shared, as has been demonstrated, by the entire house of commons (bar one member), including the then chancellor of the exchequer.

How to Form the Reading Habit.

In order to organize odd minutes into fruitful hours one must have a consistent scheme and keep the means of carrying it out within reach. Too many people read the books which come in their way instead of putting themselves in the way of getting the right books. They buy and borrow without thought or plan because they do not understand that reading ought to be a resource as well as a recreation. Decide in advance what books you will read, and do not take up with those which drift in your direction. Do not burden yourself with a scheme so extensive that it discourages you; do not at the start plan courses of reading so vast that you are weighed down with their magnitude. Begin in a quiet and easy way by planning to read consecutively a few books in some field which interests you.—Hamilton W. Mabie in Ladies' Home Journal.

No Names Needed.

A western Kansas story shows how to be personal without mentioning names.

It was in a poker game at Colby. The sheriff of Logan county had been steadily losing to the treasurer of Ellis county. The treasurer of Ellis county had the misfortune to be possessed of but one eye, and he was a little clumsy in handling the cards. After a play in which the treasurer took a big pot from the sheriff the sheriff said, "Gentlemen, I ain't a namin' no names, but if some of you don't quit raisin' cards from the floor he'll get his other eye knocked out!"—Kansas City Journal.

Assyrian Seals.

The ancient Assyrians nearly 6,000 years ago put in moist clay their seals, engraved in intaglio upon precious stones, on chests and doors, in order to prevent their being opened. There were no locks or keys in those days. If they wished to send a private letter, they would often seal it with a hippogriff, which fabulous winged horse was regarded as the emblem of secrecy. Centuries later the Greeks and Romans adopted similar devices for the same purpose.

How It Sounded.

"How is the board down at your place?" asked the ribbon clerk. "Oh, we have nothing but health food every meal," responded the lace clerk.

"Then I don't think I'll come." "Why not?" "I'm not looking for the board of health."—Chicago News.

A Matter of Ears.

"You should get your ears lopped, O'Brien," said a "smart" tourist to an Irish peasant whom he was quizzing. "They're too large for a man." "An' be that," replied the Hibernian. "I was just thinkin' yours would want to be made larger. Sure, they're too small for an ass."—Tit-Bits.

Helping Him Along.

"Do you think your father would offer me personal violence if I were to ask him for you?"

"Hardly, but there's no telling what he will do if you don't say something pretty soon."—New York Times.

SHE DROPPED IT.

The Story of a Visitor, a Parrot and a Costly Vase.

A story is told wherein figure two well known Columbus ladies and a parrot. Mrs. A. paid a special call at the home of Mrs. B. the other day and was ushered into the living room by the maid of all work to await the appearance of Mrs. B.

Mrs. B. had come into possession of a parrot only a short time before and had been keeping the bird in the living room. Polly has a very good command of English and appears to know when to use it. Mrs. A. sat down with her back to the bird without noticing it, and as Polly made no sound she remained in ignorance of its presence.

Observing a beautiful vase on the mantel, Mrs. A. arose from her seat and, crossing the floor, took down the dainty piece of bric-a-brac to examine it. She gazed on it rapturously, completely absorbed by its elegant decorations, when suddenly from just behind her came the shrill and stern command:

"Drop it! Drop it!"

Mrs. A. obeyed and turned, with a scream, to face the imperturbable gaze of Polly, who sat in her cage with her green head slyly perked to one side. On the floor lay the beautiful vase smashed to bits. At this most embarrassing moment Mrs. B. entered the room. Before Mrs. A. could explain the situation Polly shook out her feathers and remarked:

"You're it! You're it! You're it!"—Ohio State Journal.

How Vaccine Virus Is Obtained.

The preparation used to produce what we call "vaccination" is known among medical men as vaccine virus, to produce which it is necessary to go through a surgical operation, the subject being a young cow or even a calf. After scarifying the belly of the animal, the parts having previously been shaved, the wound is inoculated with virus from an animal already in use. A sore is thus formed without lasting injury to the beast, and after a week or ten days a thin vaccine matter begins to flow from the abrasion. This pus or matter is the vaccine virus of commerce.

Goose quills which have been scraped with a knife until they present a rough exterior are rubbed in this virus. The virus from one abrasion is sufficient to coat 10,000 quills, which after being so prepared are technically called "points." These points when ready for shipment look very much like ordinary goose quills, the virus coating not being visible to the naked eye.

Buying of Wives.

Wives are still obtained by purchase in parts of Russian Europe. In the district of Kamyschin, on the Volga, for example, this is practically the only way in which marriages are brought about. The price of a pretty girl from a well to do family ranges from 410 to 520, and in special cases a much higher sum is obtained. In the villages the lowest price is about £5. It is customary for the fathers of the intending bride and bridegroom to haggle for a long time over the price to be paid for the lady. A young farmer whose father cannot afford to pay for a wife for him need not think of getting married.—London Chronicle.

Acids and Ink Spots.

Nearly all the acids remove spots of ink from paper, but it is important to use such as least attack its tissue. Spirits of salts diluted in five times or six times the quantity of water may be applied with success upon the spot and after a minute or two washed off with clear water. A solution of oxalic acid, citric acid or tartaric acid is attended with the least risk and may be applied upon the paper or plates with out fear of damage. These acids, taking out writing ink and not touching the printing, can be used for restoring books where the margins have been written upon without attacking the text.

He Blundered.

"How long," asked the youth, "ought a young man to be acquainted with a girl, Miss Flippie, before he may venture to call her by her first name?"

"How long have you known me?" she asked in turn.

"About six months." "Well, if he's the right young man, that's a long enough time."

"Then, Susie?" "But you're not the right young man, Mr. Spoonmore."—Chicago Tribune.

A Genius.

"There goes a great genius!" exclaimed the Georgia citizen as a tall figure slouched by.

"Novelist?" "No, but he reads all the novels the other fellows write."

"You call that 'genius'?" "Well, if it ain't exactly genius it's the patience of it."—Atlanta Constitution.

Density and Rarity of Air.

If a well could be dug to the depth of forty-six miles, the density of the air at the bottom would be as great as that of quicksilver. By the same law a cubic inch of air taken 4,000 miles above the earth's surface would expand sufficiently to fill a sphere 2,000,000,000 miles in diameter.

He Enjoys It.

Borem—You can't find a man anywhere who enjoys a joke better than I do.

Riffins—Guess that's right. I've heard you tell the same old joke twenty times, and you laughed every time you told it.—Chicago News.

The keep of one dog costs as much as the keep of sixty hens, and sixty hens will lay 600 dozen eggs.

GAVE HIM HIS OWN WAY.

And Then the Customer Brought the Shoe Clerk to Time.

"Now, there," said the shoe salesman, "is just what you want."

"Is it?" asked the prospective customer. "I thought I said!"

"Just let me put it on," interrupted the salesman.

"But it is my recollection!"—"Couldn't have a better fit," broke in the salesman. "Everybody is wearing them, and they're a bargain."

"Oh!" "Let me put on the other." Then, after a moment: "There you are, sir. Couldn't be better. Three-fifty, please."

"For what?"

"For the shoes."

"But I don't want the shoes. You asked me to let you put them on, and I was courteous enough to let you do it. I always try to be obliging. You said they were just what I wanted, but that was your judgment, and I'm accustomed to back my own. Now, if you've had all the divertimento in this matter that you desire, will you please trot me out a pair of shoes according to the plans and specifications I gave you when I came in, and perhaps we can do business? I have found by experience that the only way to get what one wants from a shoe clerk is to let him have his own way for the first fifteen or twenty minutes, and then he may become tractable."—Chicago Post.

The Real Drummer.

"The term 'drummer,'" said a traveling salesman for a Market street wholesale house, "has come to be regarded as synonymous with cheek, flashiness and dissipation. Just why this should be I don't know, unless people get the idea from stage jokes and comic papers. Perhaps years ago there was some justification for it, but there is no room for that sort of man today. Competition is too keen. The traveling salesman who stands well with his trade and with his own firm must attend strictly to business. It may sound strange and contrary to general belief, but most men in my line of work are of a religious turn. Some get into the churchgoing habit while stopping over Sunday in small towns, where there is nothing else to do. They get interested in religion and wind up by joining the church. Then, too, the country merchant is usually a man of affairs in his town and is generally a pillar of the church, and the churchgoing drummer is apt to make a greater impression on him than does one who is more worldly."—Philadelphia Record.

The Java Mangosteen.

"The most delicious of all the fruits of Java," writes a correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch, "is the mangosteen. For years an enormous reward awaited the man who would bring a basket to the court of Holland, but unfortunately the fruit is too perishable, and to taste it you must go to the country where it grows."

Incased in a hard purple shell, lined with an exquisite pink gauze, are a number of snow white sections some thing like those of an orange, only each one growing smaller as they round the core. Each section contains one seed incased in a substance like the pulp of the grape. To describe the flavor would be impossible, but if you can imagine a perfect blending of the flavor of the grape, orange, pineapple and banana you may have a notion of the delicious flavor of the mangosteen."

A Church in Difficulties.

It was a New England person who announced to his congregation on a recent Sunday, "You will be sorry to hear that the little church at Jonesville is once more tossed upon the waves, a sheep without a shepherd."—Christian Register.

Fisherman's Luck.

"I understand that Miss Specie caught a duke while fishing in Europe."

"Yes, but she declares that she hooked two princes, and they got away just as she was about to land them."—Town and Country.

CANAL FULTON HIGH SCHOOL CLASS OF 1902



Canal Fulton, June 12.—The class of 1902, the twenty-fourth in the history of the Canal Fulton high school, will be graduated this evening, the exercises taking place in the school hall. The class is composed of Amelia Hiser, valedictorian, Florence M. Clemens, salutatorian, Edith Foltz, Gertrude Brown, Clara Ebert, Louise Paul, Alice Griffith, William N. Lavers and Oscar Whitmyer. The baccalaureate sermon to the class was delivered by the Rev. D. Berghalter, of Dayton, editor of the Christian World, at the Reformed church last Sunday morning. Sunday evening an educational meeting was held, at which addresses were made by Mr. Berghalter and various resident ministers. The junior class of the high school held its exercises at the school hall Wednesday evening. The programme included vocal and instrumental selections, readings, orations, essays and two farces.

Mark Twain's Cousin,

G. C. Clemens, of Topeka, Kan., the noted constitutional lawyer, who bears so striking a resemblance to Mark Twain, (Samuel B. Clemens) that he is frequently taken for the original Mark.

G. C. Clemens.

is a man of deep intellect and wide experience. He is considered one of the foremost lawyers in this country. In a recent letter to the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Mr. Clemens says:

"Personal experience and observation have thoroughly satisfied me that Dr. Miles' Nerve Tonic contains true merit, and is excellent for what it is recommended."

Mr. Norman Waltrip, Sup. Pres. Bankers' Fraternal Society, Chicago, says:

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills

are invaluable for headache and all pain. I had been a great sufferer from headache and I had called of the efficacy of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Now I always carry them and prevent recurring attacks by taking a pill when the symptoms first appear.

Sold by all Druggists. Price, 25c. per Box. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.



The Jolly Girl

must keep her teeth in good condition. She owes it to herself and her friends. Discolored or decayed teeth spoils the laughing mouth.

Dental Treatment

is not such a serious matter as some suppose. By our method the disagreeable features of the work are so modified as to cause no serious inconvenience.

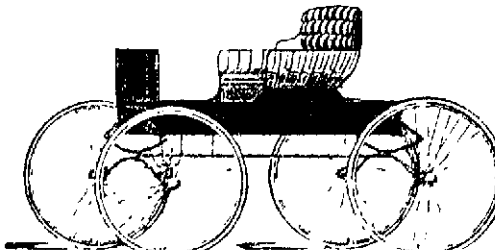
Carr & Taylor, DENTISTS,

Over First National Bank. Cor. Main and Erie Streets.



Most Complete Line

of Carriages, Buggies, Stanhopes, Phaetons, and Driving Wagons ever shown in the city at terms to suit purchaser. Also complete line of Harness and Farm and Business Wagons. Call and inspect our line.



J. B. Schrader, 41 N. Erie St., Massillon, O.

THE BEE HIVE TREMENDOUS SILK SELLING

The Great Annual Sale Opened With Crowds of Buyers Ready For Its Bargains.

It has been a "Wonderful Sale" from the start—the selling commenced immediately and has continued steadily. It is truly the chance of the year for

GREAT SILK BARGAINS.

There are silks enough for everybody for it is an immense stock that is on sale.

ALL BEAUTIFUL SILKS, ALL WONDERFUL UNDERPRICE VALUES

Divided into lots as follows and displayed on tables in the Dress Goods Aisle:

25c	This lot is composed of Pretty Foulards, and Fancy Striped Wash Silks worth 39c	25c
39c	Wash Silks—Kai Kais in cream, black, and all light shades, corded and striped, Taffetas in pink, light blue, green and old rose	39c
49c	In this lot are Foulards, Black Taffetas, and Fancy Silks that sold regularly at 75c.	49c
69c	Foulards and Black Taffetas; Black Beau de Soie, Black Rhodamas, and Plain Colored Taffetas, regular prices 85c to \$1.00.	69c
98c	In this lot are fine Louisines, Moires, Foulards and Figured Taffetas in values from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per yard	98c

GREAT WASH GOODS BARGAINS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SALE.

Special lots secured by our buyer when in New York, from the agents of the mills at prices much lower than cost of production.

2,200 yds. Scotch Lawns, value 5c at.....	3c yd.	1,000 yds. Dotted Tissue, value 25c, at.....	15c yd.
2,900 yds. Colored Lawns, value 8c, at.....	5 yd.	1,200 yds. Leno Swisses, value 35c, at.....	19c yd.
2,000 yds. Dimities and Lawns, value 10c at.....	6 1/2 yd.	2,000 Fancy White Goods, remnants. They are worth from 25c to 40c per yard. In this sale your choice.	18c yard
1,100 yds. Dotted Swisses, value 12 1/2c, at.....	8 1/2 yd.		
1,600 yds. Titania Cordes, value 15c, at.....	10c yd.		

NEARBY TOWNS.

STANWOOD.

Stanwood, June 9.—E. A. Oberlin, of Cleveland, O., spent Sunday with his mother at this place.

On account of the inclement weather Saturday evening, the band did not play for the festival at Cross Roads church.

Sneak thieves broke into P. C. Weirich's home Saturday while all were absent from home.

The church will hold a festival at this place on Saturday evening, June 28.

The band will go to Wilmot Saturday, June 14, to play for a K. of P. celebration.

J. J. Willaman, of Canton, spent Sunday at the home of W. D. Oberlin.

CAMPOREEK.

Campooreek, June 10.—Monroe Flory, of Canton, visited at Mr. and Mrs. William Hawk's residence last Saturday and Sunday.

J. A. Poorman and Webster Leifer were the candidates for superintendent of the Cross Roads Sunday school last Sunday. Mr. Leifer received nearly a unanimous vote.

Children's day services were held at Pigeon Run last Sunday evening. They were largely attended.

The festival held at Cross Roads was a partial failure, which is attributed to the inclement weather, although the approximate amount of cash taken in was \$52, this more than compensating for the expenditures.

Children's day services will be in session at Cross Roads next Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

GOAT HILL.

Goat Hill, June 10.—Mrs. Daniel Surhart left Sunday to attend the funeral of her sister's husband.

Mrs. Benjamin Baughman is visiting relatives in the western part of the state.

Mr. and Mrs. David Philips visited at Elton Thursday.

Many of the young people from this place attended the Children's day exercises at Chapel Sunday evening.

It is reported that some of the young men from this vicinity will join the Cross Roads band if it organizes this week.

Mrs. Fred Beck visited her daughter, Mrs. J. D. Zupp, at East Greenville, last Friday.

It is reported that the Klondike mine has been sold to a Cleveland coal company.

Miss Carrie McFarren is employed by Mrs. Benjamin Baughman.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Swihart, of Massillon, are visiting at the former's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Wurtz, of Stanwood, visited Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Warbler on Sunday.

The smokestack at the Klondike mine fell last Sunday night.

There will be a festival held at West Lebanon on Saturday evening, June 14.

NEWMAN.

Newman, June 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Anton Russ, of Wooster, visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. August Peter, last week.

Miss Anna Griffith is now employed as stenographer for the Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company.

Mrs. Jennie Reese and sons, Joseph and David, and Mrs. Mary Redman are spending this week with friends at Mineral Point.

Mrs. Emanuel Joy visited friends at Akron, her former home, part of last week.

Robert Ralson, jr., returned to Cleveland last Saturday to commence the practice of dentistry.

Jabez Thomas, of Navarre, was circulating among his Newman friends Monday and Tuesday.

The ladies' sewing circle will hold a lawn tea at the church on Wednesday evening, June 18. Ice cream, etc., will be served in apple-pie order. Everybody come.

Teacher W. P. Walter is arranging an excellent programme for the Patterson commencement exercises to be held in our school house Friday evening, June 13. All are welcome; admission free.

Would-be congressmen from Stark county are busy feeling the political pulse of their friends in different parts of the county. Some enclose postage stamps for reply but forget to sign their names, as a result some of our people are two cents ahead. We feel safe in saying Newman is for T. Harvey Smith against all comers for Republican congressional honors.

The body of Miss Anna Orlinton, of Massillon, was interred in our local cemetery Tuesday afternoon. The deceased was well known here, having lived in this vicinity for some time.

SIXTEEN.

Sixteen, June 12.—A festival will be held on the church lawn on Saturday evening, June 21. Ice cream and all the delicacies of the season will be served. The proceeds will go for the benefit of the cemetery association. The Stanwood band will furnish music.

Miss Leota Levers called at G. R. Snively's residence on Sunday.

Mrs. Arlan Minger and daughter, Thelma, of Barberton, are visiting friends and relatives at this place.

Mrs. E. E. Cook and son, Elare, of Columbus, and Miss Della Eckard,

of Dalton, visited at the residence of their brother, Henry Eckard, on Tuesday.

William Christman, jr., is having a telephone put in his house.

BENTLEY.

Bentley, June 12.—Farmers are working corn.

There has been so much cold weather that crops are considerably delayed.

The Rev. W. S. Adams and William Snively attended the state Sunday school convention at Findlay.

A number of people were kept from going to festivals by the rain on Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Snively visited at Canal Fulton, Sunday.

Mrs. Edith Minger, of Barberton, is visiting in our neighborhood.

Mr. Daniel Wampler is visiting in Barberton.

The Sixteen Cemetery Association have postponed their festival until next month.

A number of our people attended Children's day exercises at Pigeon Run last Sunday evening.

Miss Verdie Oberlin and Miss Leota Levers will attend the Reformed Sunday school convention of Tuscarawas class, to be held in Barberton on the 11th and 12th.

CANAL FULTON.

Canal Fulton, June 12.—The town council has fixed the corporation tax for the coming year at 6 1/2 mills, divided as follows: Corporation generally, 1/4 mill; street, 1 1/4 mills; fire, 3 1/4 mills; sanitary, 1/4 mill; light and water, 1 mill. The tax is 1 1/2 mills higher than that of last year, exactly the amount which the school board reduced its tax. Thus the total levy of the town will be as heretofore.

At a meeting on Tuesday, the members of St. Jacob's Lutheran church, known as the Mudbrook church, decided to tear down the old brick structure, and erect on the old site a new frame church. On Sunday morning beginning at 10 a. m. the pastor will pay a farewell tribute to the old church, after which a photograph will be taken of the church and the congregation assembled. The public is invited to be present at this farewell service.

A reception for the members of the graduating class was given by Prof. and Mrs. J. H. Focht at their residence Monday evening. The dinner was served in courses. Following the dinner various games were played. The class presented Prof. Focht with a handsome Brussels rug.

"There is an ordinance which prohibits fast driving in this town," remarked Mayor McCadden, today. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

On Tuesday the friends and neighbors of Mrs. Auanda Young gave her a pleasant surprise. In a short time Mrs. Young will leave for the West to visit her sister.

The marriage of Miss Blanch Burget, of Fulton, and Edward Harold, of Massillon, will take place this evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Burget, east of town.

A farmer named Immel, residing near Chippewa, while working near town, Tuesday, was accidentally struck on the leg with an ax. A deep gash was inflicted. Dr. Dissinger dressed the injury.

E. L. Gilcher had a talk with George Lamont, manager of the Warwick base ball team, Saturday evening, in regard to the proposition of J. W. Hoban, of Massillon, to back his Cherry street club against any that could be organized in Warwick, Fulton and vicinity. Mr. Gilcher assured Mr. Lamont that Fulton can produce its full quota of good players, including a battery.

Mrs. Lizzie Otten and Frederick Schrader, both of Fulton, were quietly married Sunday evening by the Rev. Jacob Barthelmas, pastor of the Lutheran church, at Mr. Barthelmas's home on East High street.

Miss Bertha Buck, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Buck, and George Meibert, were quietly united in marriage by the Rev. J. Mottershead, at the home of the bride's parents on Thursday evening, June 5. Only the families of the contracting parties were present.

WEST LEBANON.

West Lebanon, June 12.—Born, to Dr. and Mrs. Snively, a daughter. George Gilbert and Samuel Snyder are having their dwellings renovated with a coat of paint.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Tinkerton, Mr. and Mrs. James Tinkerton and Mrs. Sadie Hoffman, of Wooster; Mrs. William Reed, of Moreland; Mr. and Mrs. Ware and Mrs. Frazier, of Orrville, were here to attend the funeral of the late G. W. Bass. The undertaker was Mr. Craig, of Millersburg, a nephew of the deceased.

The West Lebanon M. E. church will render a programme for Children's day Sunday evening, June 15.

The Buchman reunion will be held Thursday, June 12, at the country home of Zachariah Boughman.

Mr. and Mrs. King, of Cleveland, are visiting at the home of Daniel Boughman.

No one would ever be bothered with constipation if everyone knew how naturally and quickly Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the stomach and bowels.

MACHINES IN CLASS WORKS.

Will Displace Thousands of Skilled Workmen.

Pittsburg, June 11.—The American Window Glass Company will begin today, at Alexandria, Ind., the practical operation of machines designed to do away with the blowers, gatherers and snappers from the glass industry. Twelve machines have been installed in the old Depauw factory. For nearly a year one of the machines has been operated experimentally in secret here by the window glass trust, and the invention is said to have been brought to absolute perfection. If practical operation proves as successful as the experiment, every plant controlled by the trust will be equipped with the machines. Thousands of skilled workmen will have to seek other employment.

The machine is the invention of John Lubbers, and his patents are owned by himself and President James A. Chambers, First Vice President M. M. Cullen, General Manager George E. Moore and T. Hart Given, a director for the American Glass Company. For the rights they have within a month been offered \$10,000.

STRIKES IN MANILA.

Organizer Frightened and Resigns Leadership.

Manila, June 11.—The strikes here are growing general. The printers, the butchers, the tobaccoists, the hemp workers and the carriage makers, in all several thousand men, are out. Isabella de Los Reyes, who organized the strike movement, has become frightened and has resigned the leadership. A dummy leader has been appointed in his stead, but the strikers admit that De Los Reyes still issues all orders.

The majority of the strikers tell their employers that they are satisfied with their present wages which are three times higher than before the Americans came to the islands, but they must obey orders, as otherwise they will be thrown out of the organization. De Los Reyes said it was nothing to him whether the Americans shot him or not.

TO SINK AN AIRSHAFT.

The Survey is Made at No. 5 Mine.

Preparations for sinking an airshaft are being made at the Massillon Mining Company's No. 5 mine, in the past known as Warwick No. 2. This mine has been shut down for several months. It is the intention to have the air shaft completed before operations are resumed this fall. The survey for the shaft has been completed, and a part of the machinery has been installed.

WHAT INSECTS COST US.

The chinch-bug caused a loss of \$30,000,000 in 1871, upward of \$100,000,000 in 1874 and in 1887 \$300,000,000. The Rocky mountain locust, or grasshopper, in 1874 destroyed \$100,000,000 of the crops of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa and the indirect loss was probably as much more. For many years the cotton caterpillar caused an annual average loss in the southern states of \$15,000,000, while in 1868 and 1873 the loss reached \$30,000,000. The fly weevil, our most destructive enemy to stored grains, particularly throughout the south, inflicts an annual loss in the whole country of \$40,000,000. The codling moth, the chief ravager of the apple and pear crops, destroys every year fruit valued at \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000. The damage to live stock inflicted by the ox-bot or ox-warble, amounts to \$36,000,000.

These are fair samples of enormous money losses produced in one country by a few of the pigmy captains of pernicious industry whose hosts operate in the granaries, fields, stock farms and the stock yards of our country. What is the grand total? Mr. B. D. Walsh, one of the best entomologists of his day, in 1867, estimated the total yearly loss in the United States from insects to be from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000. In 1890 C. Y. Riley, long chief of the division of entomology, estimated the loss at \$300,000,000. Dr. James Fletcher, in 1891, footed up the loss to about one-tenth of our agricultural products—\$330,000,000. In 1899 E. Dwight Sanderson, after careful consideration of the whole field, put the annual loss at \$309,000,000.—Harper's Magazine.

It strikes the root and annihilates disease, a subtle potent remedy, that fills the mind with sweet and charming fancies. Rocky Mountain Tea. 35c. Z. T. Baltzly.

Home-Seekers' Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.

Low rate Home-Seekers' excursion tickets to points in West, Northwest and Southwest will be sold via Pennsylvania lines. Particular information about fares, time of trains and other details will be furnished upon application to passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines.

One hundred miles shortest to Chattanooga, Queen & Crescent Route.

MUCH GRIND, NO CRIST

Probably No Amendment of Interstate Commerce Law.

NONE OF THE NEW BILLS CAN PASS

Senator Hanna and His Volcano Maps. How a Pennsylvania Bill Would Settle the Anarchists—It Was Teller's Wedding Anniversary.

Washington, June 11.—[Special.]—The committees of both houses continue to grind away upon bills designed to amend the interstate commerce law, but they do not get very far along toward anything like actual results. Many bills have been introduced, at least four discussed, and there have been a score more of hearings in which the shippers and railroads have all presented their views, but at this late time in the session I cannot see that congress is any nearer results than it was in the beginning. One is forced to the conclusion that no one is very anxious to amend the laws, or at least no one has presented a practical proposition which will meet the different views of all interests or which will ever form the basis of a compromise. It is no surprise that there will be no legislation at this session, for I did not expect there would be, but it seems rather useless to have devoted so much time to considering bills without results. Still that is a way congress has at times.

Traveling Geography Teacher.

"Schoolmaster Mark" is what some senator termed Hanna on the occasion of his speech on the canal bill. That was because he had set up a half dozen maps around the senate chamber for the purpose of illustrating his remarks. "Maps are the best teachers of geography," said the Ohio senator to a group of senators before he began his speech. "I remember many years ago that a man came around and taught geography at night schools. He would have a great many maps and would lecture on one and another until he had finished the course. I think he used to charge 25 cents for each person who came to the school. I learned more geography that way than at any school I ever attended."

"Didn't you raise the price of red ink in having these maps made?" asked Senator Mitchell. "The way you have dotted volcanoes in red along the Nicaragua route must have caused a demand for red fluid of some kind."

Chaffed the Oregon Senator.

"Why is it you are wrong on so many questions, Mitchell?" asked Hanna. "Here you are off on this canal bill and were wrong on the Chinese bill. Before you decide what to do on the next big question that comes up come around and see me, and I'll give you the right steer."

"Well, the committee was right on the Chinese bill, and I supported it," said Mitchell. "But your fellows took hold of it and passed a bill that you can drive a four horse team through. We'll have Chinamen coming in at all points before long."

A Pennsylvania Plan.

Representative Graham of Pennsylvania took a few minutes in debate on the anarchy bill to explain what one of his constituents wanted. Here it is: "One of my constituents suggests that all anarchists be banished to hell for the following reasons:

"First.—It was decreed by the Almighty as a place of punishment for the wicked.

"Second.—It is neutral and beyond the scope of international controversy or dispute.

"Third.—It is within easy reach of all civilized nations.

"Fourth.—There need be no fear of their escape.

"And, lastly, all nations can select their own route of transportation—by scaffold, electric chair, guillotine, etc."

Senator Teller's Anniversary.

The subcommittee investigating Cuban conditions was adjourned over one day upon the request of Senator Teller. He said it was the fortieth anniversary of his marriage, and Mrs. Teller thought the senator should give up his senatorial duties for that day. But it turned out that the Colorado senator had made a mistake. He had secured the adjournment over the day before the anniversary and had the meeting set for the day of his anniversary. He did not want to acknowledge to his colleagues that he had made the mistake, and so he attended the committee meeting and celebrated his anniversary while listening to witnesses talk about Cuban sugar.

Congressional Notes.

Chairman Ray of the judiciary committee was trying to break into an argument that Representative Jenkins of Wisconsin was making, and Jenkins declined to yield. "That's all right," remarked Ray, "but he must not misrepresent me."

"I listened for three hours," retorted Jenkins, "to the gentleman from New York as he misrepresented the law, and I want the same latitude."

"Are you going to talk on the canal bill?" I inquired of Senator Kittredge of South Dakota. "No," he replied; "I would prefer that congress should adjourn a few hours earlier and will forego any desire I might have had to discuss the relative merits of the canal."

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

WEAK ON SPELLING.

The Combination Word That Opened Commodore Vanderbilt's Safe.

According to all the traditions, Commodore Vanderbilt, who laid the foundation of the family wealth that has become proverbial, was a man without education, knowing little of the "three R's" and lamentably weak on spelling. He kept to himself the word on which the combination of the office safe was based until sudden sickness prevented his appearing one morning and it became necessary to transfer the secret in order that the day's work might be done without let or hindrance.

The bookkeeper sent to the commodore's house for the word key and received reply that "dog" was the necessary word. But every effort to release the bolts on the "d-o-g" combination failed, and it was necessary to send again to the Vanderbilt home in fear that the old financier might have made a thoughtless mistake. But the messenger was speedily convinced that the mistake was somebody else's when the irascible commodore roared at him: "Dog, you dog! 'Dog'! Confound you all for a lot of zanies! Go back—go back to the office and open that safe on 'dog'—'d-o-r-g-e,' 'dog!'"—Philadelphia Times.

Queen Victoria's Way.

The queen's interest in and oversight of public affairs did not cease with the prince's death, although in the first years of overwhelming sorrow it must have been difficult to carry out her conception of duty. All important resolutions were taken by her; the personal notes in The Court Circular were written by her own hand and were seen by no one else. When Sir Henry Ponsonby became the queen's private secretary, she said to him: "Remember this, no advice! I am older than you are and have had more experience." In after years historians will have much to say upon the queen's personal share in the government of her dominions. All her papers have been most carefully preserved and arranged and some day, perhaps, will be accessible to the inquirer. On the other hand there is not a single paper belonging to George III. which is known to be in existence.—Professor Oscar Browning in Century.

A Remedy For Teething Troubles.

For teething, a Surrey "mother of twelve" has an excellent recipe which in her experience has never failed. At the first symptoms the child must be taken out early in the morning and placed upon the back of a donkey to be borrowed for the occasion. Care is required here, for the little patient must sit exactly upon the cross on the donkey's back and have his face to the tail. The mother will then lead the animal slowly forward while she recites the Lord's prayer, at the close of which she should take the baby in her arms, kiss him and say, "God bless him," and his teething troubles will be over.

Oh, why did not our mother know all this? What we might have been spared!—London Tit-Bits.

The Real Inventor of Telegraphy.

Weber was the first who established a permanent workable telegraph line and thereby demonstrated the practical value of the electric telegraph. Weber's house was connected with the astronomical and magnetic observatories by a line over two miles in length. The signals were made by the deviations of the needle of a galvanometer to the right and left and were interpreted according to a conventional alphabet. The use of interrupted or reversed currents did not permit the transmission of more than one or two words a minute, but the speed was increased to seven or eight words by the use of induced currents.

Too Strenuous For Him.

Mr. Petronius de Hamme, the eminent tragedian, was compelled by the exigencies of the play to carry the heroine up a rocky defile night after night.

Mr. de Hamme was not so sturdy as he used to be, and when the management cast Miss Vera Heverleigh, who tipped the scales at 310 pounds, for the heroine his spirit rose within him.

That night he made one mighty effort to carry her up the rocky defile and then advanced to the footlights. In an apologetic tone he inquired, "Is there a piano mover in the audience?"—W. D. Nesbit in Woman's Home Companion.

Died In Place of a Younger Man.

A charge was made at a wall lined with French infantry. Sergeant McQuade of an English regiment saw two Frenchmen level their muskets on rests against a gap in a bank, awaiting the appearance of an enemy.

Sir George Brown, then a lad of sixteen, started to ascend at the fatal point. "You are too young, sir, to be killed," said McQuade, pulling him back and stepping into his place. He fell dead, pierced with both bullets.

Innocent Girl.

Sarcastic Father—Julia, that young man Smily has been here three nights in succession, and it has been nearly midnight when he left. Hadn't you better invite him to bring his trunk and make his home with us?

Innocent Daughter—Oh, papa! May I? It was just what he wanted, but he was too bashful to ask you. He'll be delighted when I tell him this evening.

Leading Him On.

He—Would your mother let you go to the theater without a chaperon?

She—Not unless I was engaged.—Brooklyn Life.

No Such Place.

"Safety" expresses an idea. It isn't the name of any place on earth.—Boston Journal.

TRY THIS TEST

And See if Your Kidneys Are Diseased.

A very simple way to determine whether your kidneys or bladder are diseased is to put some of your urine in a glass tumbler and let it stand 24 hours; if it has a sediment or a cloudy,ropy or stringy appearance, if it is pale or discolored, you do not need a physician to tell you that you are in a dangerous condition. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy speedily cures such serious symptoms as pain in back, inability to hold urine, a burning scalding pain in passing it. Frequent desire to urinate, especially at night, the staining of linen by your urine and all unpleasant and dangerous effects produced on the system by the use of whisky and beer.

In speaking of the good done him by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, the Rev. Aaron Coons, D. D., pastor of the M. E. church of Rhinecliff, N. Y., says:

"I most sincerely believe that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the best kidney, liver and blood medicine made, and urgently recommend it, for I know by experience it will do all that is claimed for it."

"Favorite Remedy" is a vegetable help to the stomach and bowels in performing their duties properly. It overcomes and permanently cures dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness and rheumatism. It is absolutely harmless and purely vegetable. It contains no narcotics or minerals in any form, no dangerous stimulants, no mercury or poisons, and is the only kidney medicine that does not constitute.

All druggists sell Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy in the New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles. "Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail."

Dr. David Kennedy Corp., Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Magic Eye Salve for all diseases or inflammation of the Eye. 25c.

Boston Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets to Boston, Mass., will be sold via Pennsylvania lines June 12th to 14th, inclusive, account First Church of Christ, Scientist, convention. For particulars apply to ticket agents of Pennsylvania lines.

Louisville, O., Aug. 22, 1901.

To Whom it May Concern: This is to certify that I have used Slusser's Gall Cure on all six of my horses and I can heartily recommend same as a sure cure for sore shoulders, etc. Yours respectfully,

JOHN B. KAGEY, P. M.

Different and Better.

Different from all others because they contain no opium or any of its derivatives. Better than all others because they effect a cure through the Nerves and Heart. Such are Clinic Headache Wafers when taken for the cure of a headache. The safest and most reliable remedy known. Take no other. All druggists, 10 cents.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat.....	78
Loose hay, per ton.....	\$9 00-10
Baled hay.....	10-11
Straw, per ton.....	\$5 20 60
Corn.....	70
Oats.....	45
Clover Seed.....	5 00-5 50
Brass.....	1 10
Middlings.....	1 10
Salt, per barrel.....	\$ 1 00
Timothy Seed.....	2 00
Rye, per bu.....	56
Barley.....	50
Flax seed.....	1 50
Wool (best medium).....	12-20
Wool (fine).....	12-14

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bushel.....	90-1 00
White beans.....	1 75
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter.....	14-15
Eggs (fresh).....	14
Spring Chickens.....	40-50

MEATS AND CHEESE.

Ham.....	11
Shoulder.....	08
Cheese.....	12-